THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,619—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
20th April.	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8000	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	..

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Apr. 1912
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
‡ Lhasa — 2184 Mon. 15th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & C. M.
* Dwarka...... 1695 Thurs. 18th April 9 a.m. C. M.
† Dumra ... 1695 Friday 19th April 6 a.m. direct.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6865	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	T. Mattina	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	Lanasa	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN INEXPENSIVE BUT ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

WATCH

FOR POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.

PLEASE APPLY TO

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Bran[illegible]
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates

Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to

JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,
Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL and are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at Prince's Dock.

All claims for damages etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 25th instant.

Consignees of coal per the above steamer "Capri" are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their lots in lighters, failing which the coal will be landed at their risk and expense.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

LOST ONE CERTIFICATE No. B 4595, for two Ordinary Shares Nos 104579 and 104580 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd., standing in the name of HIRJI LAKHAMSEY. Anybody dealing with this Certificate will do so at his risks and costs. Finder will be Rewarded if the Certificate is returned to

HIRJI LAKHAMSEY,
care of Hemraj Khedsey's House,
Mandvi Bunder.

NOTICE.

NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, ANDHERI.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the COLLECTION of RENTS and DAILY FEES chargeable for the fish, vegetable and Hawkers' Markets erected at Andheri, for the period from 1st May, 1912 to 31st March, 1913.

2. The Rents and fees shall not exceed the following scale :—

		Rs.			
1.	Each Stall of Vegetable...	3	0	0	Per month.
2.	" small basket of Fish...	0	0	6	
3.	" Ghol Fish..............	0	1	0	
4.	" basket containing Mangoes, Flowers, Eggs, &c...	0	0	6	
5.	" cart load of Tobacco, water Melon, &c	0	4	0	

3. The Tenders should be submitted so as to reach the Chairman Notified Area Committee at his office at Palli Hill, Bandra, up to 12 noon, on the 25th April, 1912.

4. The Notified Area Committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. For further particulars apply to the Secretary Notified Area Committee.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman,
Notified Area Committee, Andheri.

Bandra, 12th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVIND PANDOO GOWLI, has contracted TO SELL the property hereunder described, to our client BHANJI CHATURBHOOJ THAKAR. All persons having any claim on or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Road without the Fort, and Registration Sub District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 92 Square Yards and $\frac{8}{9}$th of a Square Yard, be the same, little, more or less, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 6, New No. 34, Old Survey No. 511, and New Survey No. 7691, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 273, Street No. 617—621, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Hari Narayen Vijyakar, on or towards the East and South by the property of Krishnarao Ganpat, and on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road aforesaid, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor the said Govind Pandu Gowli.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 tons of BURMAH TEAKWOOD LOGS for Railway Carriages to be delivered at Secunderabad not later than 1st July, 1912.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) only which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract in the case of the successful tenderer.

3. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad on payment of rupee one each.

4. Tenders to be submitted by 12 noon on MONDAY the 6th May, addressed to the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, and marked "confidential."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 12th April 1912.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3 (Rupees three only) per Share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1911, will be paid on or after the 17th of April, 1912, to the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 28th day of March, 1912.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Limited.
"Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill,
Bombay, 12th April, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1912, for the SUPPLY of BLUE DRILL CLOTH for uniforms during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1912.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of cloth required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, 15th April, 9-30 p. m.
THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
THE GREAT CHINESE WIZARD.
HAN PING CHIEN,
Supported by his world-famed Troupe of
CHINESE MAGICIANS, JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS.
THE STAR CHANG CHING FU
will exhibit the dishes, spinning; tumbling feat to-night.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

By special arrangement with the Tramway Co., Cars will run to all parts of the Town from the Girgaum Terminus after the performance.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES 1912.

TO BE HELD
ON SATURDAY, MAY 11TH
AND
MONDAY, MAY 13TH.

For prospectuses and further particulars apply—

A. H. M. WILSON,
Honorary Secretary,
Government House,
Mahableshwar.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
at 5-30 p. m.
By special request
ENOCH ARDEN
NOTRE DAME DE PARIS
FOOLSHEAD
(HIS ACT AND DEED)
Prices as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC,
On TUESDAY, 16th April,
AT 6-30 P. M.
SOLOISTS :—Mrs. HALLIWELL, Miss FLOSSIE BENJAMIN, Mr. H. WIDDOP, and Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK (Violin).

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?
LEON KENDAL,
The World renowned
ASTROLOGER
AND
PALMIST,
of Regent Street, London, and Boulevard Hausmann, PARIS,
has the honour to announce a short season in Bombay.
Consultations daily personally and by correspondence.
FEES VERY MODERATE
AND
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL
LEON KENDAL
NOW CENTRALLY LOCATED AT
WATSON'S HOTEL.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.
For Readers— Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers— Absolutely sure medium.
For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates, Please write to the MANAGER, "INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED NURSE for two boys apply PERSONALLY before 17th to Bader, Walker's Bungalow, Thana, G. I. P. Ry.

WANTED.—An AGENT, to secure Rs. 2,00,000, Lakhs, for a very profitable concern, yielding about 12 per cent. per annum, or a SLEEPING PARTNER, for the same. Equal Share in Good Will of Rs. 25,000, with 5 per cent. perpetual commission to both the partners equally, for working the concern. Apply to Box No. 1, care of this Paper.

WANTED, by an old-established and well-known European Firm, an EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and also CASHIER (Hindu or Portuguese preferred), with security. Reply giving references and stating salary required to "Merchant," Box No. 1218, care of this Paper.

"GRAND" PIANO FOR SALE. In perfect good order, by Richard Lipps. Rupees 350 or offer at 89 Fort Street.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 233, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ¹⁄₃₂d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 493, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

Auction Sale of Second-hand Cinematograph Films.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 15th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a large number of second-hand Cinematograph Films in different lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, cupboard and chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables and teapoys, iron safes, phonographs, and records, handsome carved teakwood large partition screen with mirror, glass show case, 1 mahogany organ by Rose and Co.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Maria Thereza Miranda, consisting of gold watch chains, gold necklace, gold brooch, gold studs, gold rings set with pearls and stones, etc.

At 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Several gents' second hand bicycles,
1 motor bicycle in good order.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

By order of Mr. Pestonji Shapoorji Narielwala and on account and at the risk of Messrs Jamasjee and Maneckjee Engineers, Bombay.—

1 Humber motor-car, 4 cylinder, 10-12-H. P. 4 seated complete with lamps and accessories in working order.

SALE TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 16th APRIL.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill (opposite the Bungalow of Mr. Gubbay, Collector) the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood French-polished dining drawing office and bedroom furniture made to order by Wimbridge Robert, Devji Canji and others rich glassware and porcelainware, electro-platedware by Elkington and Reed Barton screw telescopic dining table, elegant sideboard, dinner waggon drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, elegant cabinets, chiffoniers and corner cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, Chesterfield sofas, handsome partition screens, book cases, iron and brass bedsteads complete, substantial made single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest-of-drawers marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, English palm stands sweet toned cottage piano by Joseph Hollis, London, wind-proof table, hanging and floor lamps, iron safe Cambay rugs and carpets, English-made lady's side saddle size No. 3, child's saddle, one Daraque motor-car about 20 H. P., 4 Cylinder, to seat 5 persons, open body with hood, in going order, large collection of valuable garden plants in pots such as maiden hair ferns, various palms and other flowering plants in pots and baskets, etc., the property of L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, proceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS AND DIAMONDS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Hirachund Nemchand and on account and risk of the estate of the late Mr. Sorab N. Ghandi, the following:—

One string containing 29 round white pearls, weighing about 150 chows.

One Rose-diamond ring containing seven diamonds.

One diamond ring containing five diamonds,

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 15th April, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF English and other Carriages.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th April, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)—

1 rubber-tyred state carriage by Silk and Sons.
1 rubber-tyred landau, by Laurie and Marner.
1 bicycle wheel rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 rubber tyred shigram.

The above carriages can be seen by applying to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at "Rahim Mansions," first floor, near the Wesleyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, the valuable handsome French and Mahogany polished household furniture, such as tapestry lined drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and tile topped teapoys, dining table, chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, sideboard, single and double mirror door, wardrobes and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, roll top office table, book cases, hat and umbrella stands, arm and armless and Curzon chairs, platedware, crockery and glassware, lamps, rich carpets, Jost fan, etc., etc., the property of an European Gentleman and others.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1912.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Olive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD.
BOMBAY. Manager.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London),
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........................	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...	Rs. 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 8, Green Street, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED:—FOREMAN to take charge Smiths-Shop, Boiler Work, Roof and Bridge Yard in General Engineering Workshops. Previous experience in all these lines essential. Salary Rs. 250—25—350. Apply with copy of testimonials to

A. T. care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public,

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly ...	" 10 10	" 8 0
Monthly ...	" 3 12	" 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	...	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8	do.
Third Insertion...	...	" 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	...	" 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·49	un	chgd
do. do. New York...	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 7-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 7-16	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-16	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Small business.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ...	Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Bills on Bombay ...	Rs. 1,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£290,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£170,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total Sales	... 9,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 „
Imports	... 10,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·44—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 5-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·28	6·28	6·28	6·27	6·24
+05	+05	+05	+05	+05

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20	6·13	6·16	6·15
+04	+04	+04	+03

New York official noon call May 11·18 ; July 11·27.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·74 ; July 11·84.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	44,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	4,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	32,000
„ Spot Cotton— ...	11·25+20

Futures—Month of May 11·21+14 / Futures—Month of July 11·28+11 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 11 9-16+1-13
Futures—Month of May	... 11·72+14
Do. do July	... 11·79+13
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Firm.

From 8th to 12th April.	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	132,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	59,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	22,000
Do. do. to Japan	15,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	773,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	383,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—	Bales.
Total actual Exports	24,000
do Forwarded	87,000
do Imports	200,000
do Stocks	1,363,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,050

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	... d 4 7-8
Coconada Ginned C I F London	... d 4 15-16
G. M. Westerns C I F London	... d 5 3-8

Liverpool, April 12.

Tone Dhooties ...	...Strong but little doing.
Tone Shirtings	... do do
Weft American " 54 "	... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian " 80 "	... 16 3-4
Tone Cloths	...Steady. Prices fully maintained.
Tone—Yarn market firm.	
Weft Egyptian " 32 "	... 11 1-4
Twist " 36 "	... 10 3-3
Twist " 42 "	... 11 1-2
Twist American " 60"	... 15
Twist Egyptian " 60"	... 16 1-8
Twist Egyptian " 80"	... 20 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn	... 10 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F...	6 3-16
Buyers or sellers ...	... Nominal.
Months ...	... April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ...Nominal
Do. Months— ...
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.
Do Months— ......
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... No Sellers.
Do. Month— ... ..

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-4+1-2
Do. Months— ...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 49 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-3+3-8
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-4
Do. Month—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 61 3—1s.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Done and Sellers. —Easier.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 1-2—3-4.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.
Linseed Export from River Plate ... 103,000

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£7-1-0—unchgd—Apr.-May.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 5-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ...4 10 1-2—1d.
Apr.-May.—Value—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 81 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d 7 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 70 3-8 unchgd.
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	5 7 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 15 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India...	6 5 0

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... —Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

" Scharnfels," " Redbridge."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 17 4 1-2—3d.
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 4—1d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Good demand. Opened easier closed firm.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 18 8 1-4—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Easier. Not much doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 6 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April, Value
Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta 14—June—Value
Do. 15 May.—Value
Do. 12 4 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 1 1-2—June—Value
Do. 15 1 1-2—May.—Value
Do. 12 6—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 15 5—June—Value.
Do. 16 4 1-2—May.—Value
Do. 13 4 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 15 4 1-2—June—Value
Do. 16 6—May.—Value.
Do. 13 6—Sept.-Nov.—Value
General Tone—Nothing doing. Prices lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [13TH APRIL 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
1 Box Sovs. ...	Rs. 45,000	Alexandria	National Bank
307 Bars Silver	6,00,000	London	Mercantile Bank
69 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	do	Eastern Bank
322 Bars Silver.	6,30,000	do	National Bank
262 Bars Silver.	5,25,000	do	Yokohama Bank
36 Bars Silver...	75,000	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 11th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	44	42,521
B B and C I Railway ...	19	17,804

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm at 1s. 4 3-64d. T.T., 1s. 4 5-64d. on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. mid. May.
Do. do France	...171
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143
Shanghai „	...195 1-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market has remained quiet but steady throughout the day at our quotations and only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	...Rs. 96 10 0 to 96 11 0
Settlement	... „ 96 10 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower both for ready and forward at 26 15-16 and 27 1-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 58 1-2. The local market has been steady and rates close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 23 15 0
Australian „	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 68 12 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 68 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The Home market recovered the decline of yesterday owing to weather reports again being unfavourable with a continuance of rain in the Mississippi Vally, Louisiana and Arkansas. The local market is steadier, particularly for New Crop in which some business is passing in the bazaar. Mills are in the market for some Southern styles for May delivery, but in Oomras there is very little doing. Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand for most descriptions, which holders are meeting.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 284	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hingunghat	„ 289	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„ 286	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„ 280	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 277	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 267	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 260	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 265	„
Good H. G. Westerns —	„ 275	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„ 280	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„ 298	„
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach	„ 303-4	Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„ 252-3	Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	... Barely steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 4,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 2,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·29	6·29	6·29
+01	—01	—01
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·28	6·25	6·20
—01	—01	unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·18	6·16	6·15
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier in sympathy with Home advices.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 4 0 B.T.
April.-May ...	„ 11 9 6 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs. 8 3 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 8 8 0 R.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. Little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 58 0 0
Mughi ...	„ 55 8 0
Black Kutni ...	„ 48 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„ 59 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 11 8 0 B. T.
Ap.-May	„ 11 13 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ...	„ 7 2 6 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs. 44 0 0
Small ...	... Rs. 42 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market continues firm.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 0 R.T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ...	„ 5 7 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,790
Bank of India	64 1-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	50 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	153
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley...	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	11,599 bales
Wheat ...	13,128 cwts.
Linseed ...	22,722 „
Rapeseed ...	16,064 „
Gingellyseed ...	1,065 „
Poppyseed ...	3,707 „
Groundnuts...	1,407 „
Castorseed ...	3,348 „
Rice ...	13,580 „
Myrabollams ...	5,857 „
Cottonseed ...	12,844 „
Mowraseed ...	253 „
Gram ...	3,887 „
Joowar ...	3,305 „
Maize ...	581 „

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

March 1910...	... Rs. 18,44,43,000
„ 1911...	... Rs. 20,35,04,000
„ 1912...	... Rs. 18,42,06,000

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1912, in India and in England amounted to £19,756,097, and was held in the following form :—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1= Rs. 15)...	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice...	£ 1,073,710
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price)......	£ 16,748,085
Total ...	19,756,097

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 13.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-3	1-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	92 3-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	94	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-8	1-16	
do. in New York ...	58 5-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·24		1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·48	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London	8th Feb.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 7-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 3-8		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady, quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	... 2,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 6·53+09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 5-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·28	6·28	6·28	6·27	6·24
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·20	6·17	6·15	6·15
unchgd	—01	—01	unchgd

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ...	15,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	11,000
Exports to Continent ...	11,000
Spot Cotton—	11·25 unchgd

Futures—Month of May. 11·25+05 / Futures—Month of July 11·31+03 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined later partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 11 9-16
Futures month of May.	... 11·63 — 08
Futures month of July	... 11·72 — 07
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,340,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	316,000
East Indian do ...	116,000
American do ...	4,145,000
Other do ...	69,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian sales ...	100
Total Speculation ...	1,000
Do. Exportation ...	1,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil
Do. Indian Stock ...	4,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	900
Do. Actual Exports ...	Nil
Do. Week's Imports ...	2,000
Do. Speculation ...	Nil
Americans Afloat ...	250,000
East Indian ...	5,000
Total afloat ...	279,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... .
Do. Months—May.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... .
Do. Month—May.-June.—London.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 39 1-4
Do. Months—March—Sellers—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...39 1-4—April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 49 3-4
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 3-8
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May—Hamburg.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-1-0
Apr.-May—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 14 3-4

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 10 1-2 Apr.-May—Value—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 17 4 1-2—Sellers,
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 17 3 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments. May—Business done —Steady.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 13 3 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... May.
Tone—Good business doing. Opened easier, closed steady.
EAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 18 3 1-4
Months of Shipments ...Apr.Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.
Tone—Dull.
Java Sugar—Nothing doing, prices lower.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MATHERAN.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—April 14, at Matheran, of enteric, Norman Simpson, Managing Director, Delaitte Lighting Company, Limited. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BILL—At Bushire, Persian Gulf, the wife of J. H. Bill, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

GOODWIN—March 22, at Alexandria, of pneumonia, the wife of Frank Goodwin (lately of Ajmer).

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim:—" Character counts above all things in the business world. The Banker extends a credit to the individual who is able to say 'No.' "

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per s.s. " Polcevera " will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m. tomorrow, Tuesday.

SURAT HOSPITAL.—The number, of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of March, was, men, 2,637 ; women, 2,512 ; children, 1919, and total 7,068.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Association will be held to-day at 6-15 p. m., at Sir Mangaldas House, when Mr. D. H. Vachha will address the meeting on :—" The desirability of teaching English from the first standard and of putting off the teaching of the mother tongue to the middle stage."

THE DR. SELBY MEMORIAL FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Dr. Selby Memorial Fund will be held at 6 p.m., in the room of the Bombay Presidency Association, Apollo Bunder, to consider the form the memorial should take.

REPORTED THEFT.—Captain Gurdialsing of the 2nd Lancers reports that he arrived in Bombay on Friday and proceeded to a stable at Byculla, and from there he went to a stopping station for tramcars. Shortly after he found that his pocket had been picked and a green leather bag, containing sovereigns and notes collectively valued at Rs. 506, carried away therefrom.

INDIAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.—Mr. Abdoolla Moola Dawood, the Chairman of the above Society, and Mr. Haji Ahmed Moolla Dawood, President of the Moslem Association, Rangoon, inform us that in all a total amount of £5,000 has been forwarded for the benefit of the above Fund from Rangoon, as follows :—£3,500 in the middle of January, and £1,000 early in February. To the Ottoman Red Crescent Society direct to Constantinople, £500 on the 1st day of April, by cable to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Sayyed Ameer Ali in aid of the British Red Crescent Mission of London.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD "AT HOME" :—A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled last Tuesday, in the Presidency Association Chambers at an "At Home" given by the Students' Brotheroood. Many well-known guests were present notably the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. and Mrs. Rattan J. Tata, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. L. Polak, Mr. J. Tyers, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses C. M. Cursetjee, Khan Bahadur Jamshetji Ardesir Dalal, Prof. Anderson, Prof. Wadia, Lala Hemraj, Drs. D. A. Turkhud, Moses, Mohammedi, Navalkar, and Lookmani, Miss D. M. Mayadas, Miss K. S. Turkhud, the Misses Coopers, as well as a large number of members. Miss Machado and Miss Cursetjee gave some excellent music, after which Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, B. A., Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the Brotherhood, thanked the guests and especially Mr. Ratan J. Tata, whose munificence had enabled the Institution to keep a library and a reading room for the benefit of the members. He also announced the award of "The Students' Brotherhood Motivala Prize of Rs. 125 which had been won by Mr. Kanaialal M. Munshi, B. A., L. L. B., who had written the best essay on "The Theory and Practice of Social Service in India". The prize was presented to the winner by Mr. Ratan J. Tata. A short speech of thanks from the recipient of the prize, followed by some light refreshments, concluded the programme.

BOMBAY POLICE AMBULANCE.

Shield Won by the E. Division.

The annual oral and practical examination in first aid and stretcher practice of the Bombay Police Ambulance Corps was held on Saturday, in the compound of the Head Police Quarters. The Corps which consists of about 600 members of the Police Force was founded in 1900, and six years later a shield was presented by Mr. Lund of Messrs. Lund and Blockley. Major R. J. Blackham, R. A. M. C., Honorary Secretary of the Indian Branch of St. John Ambulance Association, acted as moderator ; and Capt. McCammon, R.A.M.C., Captain Watson, I.M.S., and Dr. W. Nunin as examiners. Among those present on the occasion were : Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C. V. O., Commissioner of Police ; Mr. H. G. Clark, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Association ; and Rao Bahadur Dr. B. V. Dandeker, Chief Medical Officer of the Bombay Branch. The different divisions of the Corps obtained marks as follows : E., 835 ; L., 833 ; G., 817 ; B., 767 ; C., 695 ; F., 682 ; D., 659 ; J., 632 ; H., 608 and I., 608. Since the foundation of the Shield, it was won by the L. Division, but this year it has been won by the E. Division, which as stated above obtained the highest number of marks.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th April.

129 Parades—Sunday 21st instant.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire two series from the 10 inch B. L. Guns at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper entrance gate to Government House at 10 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

130. Parades—Saturday 20th instant. 10 inch B. L. Gun drill at Malabar Battery.

Parade outside the upper gate to Government House at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

125. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head Quarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance, will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Head Quarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on Female Education.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Empire Theatre, Fort, Bombay, before a large gathering of ladies and gentleman. The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale presided and Lady Tata gave away the prizes. The children went through a rather unnecessarily long programme, after which the Honorary Secretary Mr. R. P. Mody read the report, from which the following are extracts : At the outset mention must be made of the happy and glorious visit to these shores of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary in the last month of the year. In the shows and festivities that were arranged to celebrate this epoch-making event, this Institution was invited to take part. 121 of our pupils were present at the great gathering of school children on the 4th December in the grounds of the Old Bombay Exhibition and 52 of them joined in singing the National Anthem and a " garbi " in Guzerati especially composed for the occasion to welcome Their Majesties. The general progress of the school was satisfactorily maintained during the year under review. There were 34 new admissions ; the highest number of pupils at one time went up to 172 ; the daily average of attendance was 132, and the year closed with 166 pupils on the roll. Of these the majority as usual were Parsees, numbering 131. There were 27 Hindus, 5 Mussalmans and 3 Jews. The Alexandra Institution is the only school in Bombay, teaching from the Primary Standard up to the Matriculation, that is open to all our different communities. The great advantage, from both the social and educational point of view, of the girls of the various communities thus being able to consort together during their school-age, cannot be too strongly recommended, as tending undoubtedly to the promotion of intercommunal friendliness and good-will so much to be desired. This school is well equipped with a competent teaching staff composed of a highly trained European Lady Superintendent, with five English lady assistant teachers, eight Parsee lady assistants and a special Mathematics teacher who is a B. Sc. of the Bombay University. Great attention is paid to its curriculum of studies, which is kept completely up-to-date, and which includes kindergarten and the teaching by the direct method of late so much insisted on by Educationists. The English language is taught side by side with Guzerati from the lower standards, giving really excellent results. The teaching of music, drawing, callisthenics and needle-work under special teachers is particularly looked after. It is therefore a matter of regret to the director, whose single aim has always been to spread the benefits of Female Education amongst us on broad and useful lines, that Hindus and Mussalmans yet remain, as the figures above-given show, indifferent to taking advantage of the careful instruction in all branches of school studies, suitable for Indian girls, this Institution affords. At the last Matriculation Examination three candidates were sent up of whom two were successful. Of the girls who went up for the Government School of Art Examinations, two passed in the Third Grade, four in the Second Grade and two in the First Grade. The Music Class of the Institution prepares pupils for the now well-established examinations of the Trinity College of Music (London). Outdoor sport and physical exercise continue to be encouraged. In this repect our pupils have a special advantage as this school has an extensive garden of its own. Several of our pupils were sent to take part in the Annual Sporting Tournaments arranged by "The Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association," and though no prizes were won, this competition deserves to be encouraged as it cannot but have considerable educative value.

A FIRST RATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Annual December Examinations were conducted as usual by independent examiners, quite unconnected with this Institution. The Reverend Mr. J. McKenzie, M. A., Principal of Wilson High School, examined the classes in English, and reports that "The teaching seemed to be efficient throughout and in all the classes the answers given were intelligent" and especially notes that "the discipline and tone of the school were excellent." Miss M. Leitch, of the Girgaum Zenana Visiting Mission, examined several of the classes in English Conversation and her report is, "a large proportion of them could speak English quite nicely and I was surprised to find a good many quite fluent. I was struck with their politeness and good manners, their intelligence and the keenness of their answers.........."Great" credit is due to the teachers for the sound knowledge of English imparted to the pupils." Though the teaching imparted in this Institution is strictly non-sectarian, as it should be, only moral instruction on general lines being carefully given in class, the Parsee pupils are taught the history and principles of the Zarthosti religion, in a manner suited to their age, out of class. It is deserving of mention here that a movement of great importance, supported by expert educationists, is set afoot since the early part of last year for the purpose of providing Bombay with a first-rate School for Indian Girls on the model of one of the Girls' High Schools now-a-days to be seen in England, where our girls will receive a liberal education of a high class, practical and most up-to-date character—intellectual, scientific, social, domestic and hygienic—such as is fully calculated, in the opinion of the enlightened promoters of this great scheme, to make of our girls well-trained, capable, accomplished and healthy women, fully fitted to perform all the varied duties of a woman's life in this country, whilst keeping well abreast of the progress and requirements of the times. The Alexandra Institution is intimately concerned in the realization of this important project of Female Education. The scheme, which is a very hopeful one, is under careful consideration and is likely to come to maturity in the course of this year, provided certain difficulties in the way are overcome, as it is expected they will be. Such a high-class School for Indian Girls on the lines proposed gives every promise of becoming a potent factor in the higher development and advancement of Female Education amongst us. With the public support, which should not be wanting in all due measure, such an educational undertaking as is here foreshadowed, carried out by experts of approved character and capacity, may be assured of success. Its success will, it is hoped, lead in the near future to the further strengthening and expansion of woman's moral and intellectual instruction in the direction of a Women's College in this city.

Lady Tata then gave away the prizes.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. G.K. Gokhale then addressed the assembly. He dwelt upon the history of women's education in this country. Those who had studied the history of that education need not be told what great difficulties confronted the early pioneers of the education. But he was glad there was no necessity now for him to dwell on the advantages of female education, for they were well understood by everybody. The good fight was over. They all cherished with veneration the names of those early pioneers who made Herculean efforts and foremost among them they cherished the name of the founder of this institution. Female education was now widespread not only among the Parsis, who in some respects were the most advanced community in India and who possessed a wonderful aptitude to adopt themselves to changed conditions, but the benefits of that education were now recognised by the Hindu and Mahomedans as well. A controversey had been going on as to what sort of a curriculum should be adopted for girls' schools, and there was a wide divergence of opinion about it. The object of secondary and higher education was to fit the recipients for the duties of their after-life, and the spheres of men's and women's duties, being different, their lines of education must also necessarily differ to some extent. Even as to girls' schools he thought there should be two alternative curricula, one for those who wanted to join a college after passing their Matriculation and another for those who did not want to study beyond the school stage and he further thought a great deal of latitude must be allowed to managers of these schools to make such experiments. He often wondered that, though female education had been given in this country for about fifty years on modern lines, there was no school existing where the pupils received that best type of education which was given in the well-equipped schools of the West. He meant no reflection on the many girls' schools which were ably conducted in this country, the Government had laid down a policy by which Indian children were not allowed to join European Schools except under certain limitations. He did not find fault with the Government for they and the managers of those schools were perhaps right in their desire to keep them purely European institutions. But it was a question of their (Indian's) self-respect and he deprecated the practice of sending Indian children to European Schools. He was glad to learn from the report that a movement was set afoot last year for the purpose of providing Bombay with a first-rate school for Indian girls on the model of one of the girls' high schools now-a-days to be seen in England, where their girls would receive a liberal education of a high class, practical and most up-to-date character, which would be afterwards converted into a girls' college. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. C. M. Cursetji, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

THE PARSI ORPHANAGE.

The annual prize-giving of the Jamsetji N. Petit Parsi Orphanage was held yesterday at the Orphanage premises, Lal Baug, Parel, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta presiding. There was a very large attendance of Parsi ladies and gentlemen taking a deep interest in this Institution.

The annual report among other thing stated :—

The increasing usefulness of the Institution is evidenced by the fact of the large number of boys who take advantage of it. This number rose from 225 in 1901 to 379 at the end of the last year, including, of course, the boarders and day-scholars thus showing an increase of 154 boys in the course of the last decade. For appreciating the advantages of a sound, practical education and of a kindly home which the Orphanage affords to Mofussil boys, Parsi parents living in distant parts of India are always anxious to send their boys to this Institution. But the Managing Committee have reluctantly to decline many applications owing to the want of sleeping accommodation. They have, however, decided to increase this accommodation by providing an additional building, which is now in course of construction, and which, besides affording relief to the somewhat congested condition of the present dormitories, would enable them to admit a larger number of Boards to the Institution. The School Final Examination having ceased to be recognised by the University of Bombay, the Matriculation course was reverted to in 1905. The results of this examination for the last three years, the Committee are glad to report, have been very satisfactory and highly creditable both to the staff of the Institution and the boys themselves. On the Technical side, the handicrafts taught in the Institution itself are carpentry, coopering, tailoring, type-setting, book-binding and litho-copying. The carpentry boys are required also to go through a course of simple cane-weaving as an allied art. Besides the above arts, select boys were also sent, as occasion arose, to the Sir J. J. School of Art for house-decoration work and to the Victoria Technical Institute for motor machanics and electrical engineering. Particular attention is paid to drawing which is taught from the lowest vernacular class upto the Fifth Standard of the High School department. Physical Training occupies its proper place in the training of the Orphanage boys. A regular and carefully laid out course of gymnastics is gone through in the well-equipped gymnasium attached to the Institution. The manly and noble game of cricket also receives special encouragement, thanks to the generous donation of Rs. 4,000 from Bai Ratanbai Bamji. A fair knowledge of Hygiene and the Laws of Sanitation is also imparted to the students.

A programme of recitations and ambidextrous work was gone through, every item being applauded by the appreciative audience. Lady Mehta then distributed the prizes.

The Chairman then addressing those present said that the way in which this Orphanage was conducted was the right way in carrying on the great works of charity and philanthropy. The Petit family, which was well known for its beneficial charities, had put their finger on the one among the many difficulties under which the community had laboured and had set that one thing right. They were shortly going to have a sister institution owing its origin to another member, of the Petit family, Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, for girls and when they would have that, they would have such institutions as they could have never conceived of and the like of which they would not see elsewhere.

In conclusion, Sir Pherozeshaw gave very great credit to the staff for the excellent manner in which they had kept up this institution.

A vote of thanks to Sir Pherozeshaw for presiding and to Lady Mehta for kindly distributing the prizes terminated the proceedings.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LONDON.

Scindia s—1,901 cwts moize, Ralli Bros ; 140 tons oil cakes, A Maritz and Co; 2 1-2 cwts chutney, H Muncherjee and Sons ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sandey and Co.

Haddon Hall s—6 bales silk waste and 5 bales kakoon K Nixon and Co ; 6,500 cwts myrabollams L Pragjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts mussoor and 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—18 cases Indian haberdeshery, N. Govindjee, 56 cwts casein Indo-Colonial Dairy and Co ; 200 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy ; 25 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 105 cwts chutney, F. Nowrojee ; 60 cwts chutney, N K Jussawalla; 70 cwts chutney, D P Batha and Co; 30 bales carpets, A Laduck; 250 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus & Co; 320 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—25 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy ; 1 bale carpets D Anestutz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—2,475 cwts gingellyseed, 1,987 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

Scindia s—15,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Daremoor s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Doirington Court s—1,440 cwts mowraseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 cwts walnuts V. Nurpal, 4,000 cwts. crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy; 2,000 cwts. linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 125 cwts. olibanum, 730 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

Liebenfels s—1,100 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, S. Cooverjee and Co.

Pearlmoor s—1,680 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Dorrington Court s—2,000 cwts barley, B. S. Lloyd and Co .

FOR ANTWERP.

Fairport s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Mars s—1,966 cwts linseed, K. Rugnath.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—200 casks skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Palcevera s—125 cwts olibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy ; 60 cwts fruits, 46 cwts olibanum, 10 cwts bysabole and 10 cwts fishmaws, S Vuzir.

Bombay Maru s—2,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—302 bales cotton, N W Kaisha ; 30 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 500 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Don't Be Tortured by Neuralgia.

There isn't any reason why you should be Perhaps you have tried scores of remedies—but don't become discouraged—for here is a remedy that will put to flight the terrible pain.

No case of neuralgia ever existed or ever will exist that

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

hasn't or will not relieve and finally cure. Thousands of thankful former sufferers have proved this fact to their entire satisfaction. Won't you ? Give it a trial and you, too, will be numbered among the host that has found relief in its soothing, curing power.

Get a Bottle of it To-day.

Re. 1 per Bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

MEMORIAL TO H. M. THE KING

Bombay Corporation Contribution.

The Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the proposal to commemorate the entry of His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor into India, and the previous Royal associations connected with the Apollo Bunder by a building worthy to symbolize the Gate of India, beg to state that they are of opinion that the Corporation should cordially accept the invitation of Government to share in an undertaking which will fitly commemorate the great historic occasion and the previous Royal associations connected with the Apollo Bunder, and recommend that Government be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a sum of rupees one lakh towards the cost of the proposed monument.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, in a separate minute, says : —I am of opinion that the Corporation should express an opinion as to the form the Memorial should take. Of course if His Majesty the King-Emperor has expressed a wish that it should take the form of a building, that wish must be respected. But if no such wish is expressed, I am of opinion that a magnificent arch would be the most appropriate form, the Memorial should take to symbolize the Gate of India. An arch gives wide scope for commemorating the entry of His Majesty the King-Emperor and the previous Royal associations with the Apollo Bunder and the City of Bombay. The Apollo Bunder lends itself to a design for an arch with step seawards ornamented by appropriate figures. It is possible to design an arch which with the approach from the sea in the form I have suggested would look a real Gateway worthy of the occasion and the City of Bombay. I think that a portion of the sea ought to be reclaimed. The parapet should be of marble. Every effort must be made to make the place look chaste and beautiful. It is a mistake to have a building, however useful if may be, for future receptions. The arch could be so designed that temporary arrangements artistic and sufficient could easily be made for receptions. I think a much grander conception of the Gate of India is necessary than is indicated by the present proposals to spend 8 lakhs of rupees. In my opinion nothing less than 15 to 20 lakhs will secure a Gate of India worthy of the occasion, of the City of Bombay and the Indian Empire.

I suppose the grant of one lakh is recommended as the requisite amount of 8 lakhs is now practically available. But I am of opinion that a larger share of the cost should be borne by the City, and if the present modest proposal should assume a grander and worthier form the Corporation should be willing to conribute 5 lakhs of rupees.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Sardegna," April 15.

Passengers per Italian mail s. s. "Sardegna" Captain T. Mattina, sail to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 3 Shed, at 6-15 p.m. (Standard Time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), with their luggage and kit :—

Anthony, Rev.
Abrecht, Mr. and Mrs.
Blackstock, Miss
Bourne, J. G. Mr. & Mrs. and infant.
Bandy, Rev., Mrs. and Master.
Banga, S. Mr. and friend.
Boschansk, Mr.
Bryant, Mr.
Burn, Mrs. K. P.
Capponi, Rev.
Corona, Sister.
Critchley Mr. and Mrs.
Cooke, Mrs. M. E.
Chapman Maj. and Mrs.
Clandia, sister.
Cornaglis, Mr. Mrs. and 2 children.
Coventry, J.W. Mr. Mrs. 2 children and nurse.
Courouclis, Mr.
Chocksey, D. R. Mr.
Dobbs, Mr. Mrs. and inf.
Davies, Miss.
Dohmen, Rew G.
Foster, E. Miss.
Foster, J. F. Mr.
Forman, M. P. Miss.
Forman, Y. Miss
Fox, H. B. Capt.
Graham, Mr. Mrs. & inft.
Gazdar, P. M. Mr.
Guider, Mr. and Mrs.
Hunter, W. H. Mr.
Hansen, Mr. Mrs. and 3 Misses Hansen.
Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs.
Holmes, Mr. A. C & Mrs.
Hemphill, W. L. Mrs.
Hirst, W. D. Mr.
Jhon, Mr. Mrs. 4 children and nurse.
Jacob, Mr.
Jurgens, H. Rev. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.
Jones, W. J. Mr. & Mrs.
Jackson, F. A. Capt. and Mrs. and inft.
James, J. R. Mr. Mrs. & 2 children.
Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs.
Lambert, Mr.
Lugo (da) Rev. G.
Luke, F. M. Capt.
Macan, Capt.
Macpherson, Mr.
Miles, Mr. Mrs. and Miss
Meli Mr. J. and Mrs.
Mullen, Mr. Mrs. and child.
Malone, Mr. P.
Olcesse, G. A. Mr.
Olcesse, Mr. and Mrs.
Peter-Wilson, Rev. and Mrs.
Patterson, Mr.
Paranjpe H. R. Mr.
Perini, P. Rev. His Grace the Bishop of Mangalore.
Perazzi, C. Rev.
Pontet Mr. and Mrs.
Rivaz, Miss.
Sen, S. C. Mr.
Sullivan, Mr. H.
Seaight, A. K. Lieut.
Stevens, Miss F.
Stella, Mr.
Torregiani, Mr.
Warrand, Miss.
Watson, Mrs. 2 children and nurse
Walford, Mr.
Walker, Mr.

Per s.s. "Habsburg," April 16.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. " Habsburg," to-morrow from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 on the same day at 7-30 a. m. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, in the same day at 6 a. m.

Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P.
Babey, Mr. A.
Baker, Miss.
Bird, Miss F. P.
Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs.
Bosworth Smith, Mr. B. N.
Bowring, Miss J.
Brooke Meares, Mr. and Mrs. A.
Brind, Capt. R. M.
Brooking, Mrs. H. T.
Brooking, Miss.
Bussenius, Mr.
Butt Gow, Mr. H. S. S.
Campbell, Mrs.
Campbell, Miss.
Cardew, Mr. D.
Gale, Capt. L. H.
Gerbig, Mrs. A. and infants.
Golden, Mr. and Mrs. H. E.
Gray, Lt. D. B.
Grierson, Miss.
Hannay, Mrs. R.
Heinemann, Mr. S. O.
Hodgkinson, Miss E. A.
Holdich, Capt. H. A.
Irens, Mrs. G. E. and infant.
Kazakos, M. G. D.
Kay, Capt. and Mrs. H. C.
Krongvist, Miss E.
Ligot, Miss A.
Livesay, Mrs. E. S.
Livesay, Miss.
Lymn, Miss R.
Mackenzie, Mr.
MacPherson, Mrs., nurse and nifant.
Maffey, Mr. and Mrs. J. L., infant and nurse.
Marich, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Miller, Mr. C. G.
Moll, Mr.
Moulaki, Mr. C.
Nicholl, Capt.
Ogilvie, Mrs. G. D. child and nurse.
Oemer, Mr. A. S.
Orphanidi, Mr.
Caruthen, Major E. T.
Chapman, Mr.
Chiappi, Revd. Fr. M.
Chislett, Mr. E. V. D.
Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. S. E.
Coffin, Miss.
Coleridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. A.
Coldstream, Major and Mrs. J. C.
Conville, Mr. and Mrs. H. and 2 children.
Davis, Major E. N.
Dixon, Mrs. E. W.
Dockerell, Mrs. Lucy
Essa, Mr. A. W.
Ferrier, Lt. T.
Fellowes, Lt. R. J.
Parker, Miss.
Panayotopoulo, Mr. P.
Phillips, Major and Mrs R. S.
Pritchard, Miss.
Quin, Mr.
Ravel, Mrs.
Ravel, Master.
Ruddle, Mr. and Mrs. W. H.
Ross Redding, Mr. and Mrs. A. R.
Russell, Mrs. L.
Russell, Miss.
Saunders, Lt A S
Schoenefeldt, Mr
Seymour, Mrs G
Shakespear, Lt W B
Simmons, Miss
Sinclair, Mr H
Sweet, Major E S
Swetenham, Mr C C
Tessmann, Mr H
Tiefermann, Mr
Thorpe, Mr and Mrs
Tuercke von Baron and Baroness F
Waterfield, Mrs A
Webb, Mr and Mrs S W
Wex, Mr E
Whitaker, Mrs W E and infant
Wilson, Mr and Mrs D W
Wilson, Mr R T
Wynkoop, Revd and Mrs T S
Young, Lt J W
Zollinger, Mr A

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2680 tons, Captain P. Figaro arrived here on Sunday from Kobe, March 12, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, Captain J. L. Wadge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons Captain J. K. Rice arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon March 29, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa 2176 tons Captain A. R. Tipper arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Moulmein April 2 with a cargo of rice.

The steamer Watan 2408 tons, Captain N. Lornsen arrived here on Sunday from Bussiltun, March 22 with a cargo of timber.

The P and O Company's steamer Devanha 4785 tons, Captain W. R. Hickey arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai 26th March via Colombo, with China and Australian mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall 2773 tons, Captain F. Field, arrived here on Sunday from Glasgow, 16th March, with a general cargo.

The P. and O Co's. steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of York, 5,018 tons, Captain J. Wilson, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Nordfarer, 2397 tons, Captain W Olsen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Angus, 2,320 tons, Captain J. B. Dakers, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Arsterturm, 3,152 tons, Captain F. Goesmann, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Shirley 2192 tons, Captain R. R. Stone, sailed on Saturday from Calcutta in ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Nadir 2041 tons. Captain A. J. Ellis, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons. Captain J. H. Murch sailed on Saturday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 13.

Argus	2320	Dakers		
Braunfels	3559	Ottmann		W & A G & Co
Baroda	1898	McClelland		M M & Co
Dalemoor	2571	Bruha		W & A G & Co
Daylight ship	3599	Anderson		Standard Oil Co
Gymeric	2598	Cassck		G H Essaji
Islami	2545	Goode	N F...N F	Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	11-3	K N & Co
Karima	3362	Beame		W & A G & Co
Landaura	2157	Woodget		M M & Co
Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi	M M & Co
Mystic	2431	Cain		W & A G & Co
Mantua	5905	Vibert		P & O Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart		M M & Co
Pundua	2126	Downing		M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean		Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin		Arab S N Co
Shirala	3397	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta	M M & Co
Tynesider	787	Thomson		Arab Steamers Co
Zambesi	2115	Ferguson		T M & Co
Zamora	2328	Ewan		T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson			W & A G & Co
D&E Mars	2233	Goodwin	L'pool		K N & Co
F Umballa	3426	Brocq			M M & Co
H Hoseinee	993	Richardson			Bo & P S N Co
K Turkistan	2889	Bliautt	Hull		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	18-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Pearlmoor	2376	Stonehouse			W & A G & Co
O Fairport	2433	Greig	Alexandria...Antwerp	11-4	W & A Graham & Co
P Liebenfels	2830	Spillmann	Karachi	19-4	W & A G & Co
Q Polcevera	1345	Amagasa	Hongkong		R Line

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Torilla	3138	Carre	Calcutta		M M & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-4	W & A G & Co
3 Sardegna	3229	Mattina	Genoa	15-4	R Line
6 Bombay Maru	3998	Nogachi		19-4	N Y Kaisha
7 Habsburg	2416	Siberich	Trieste	16-4	A L S N Co
9 Arstertun	3152	Gossmann	New York	20-4	W & A Graham & Co
12&13 City of York	5003	Wilson	Karachi	15-4	K N & Co
16 Somali	2350	Kasoa			A S & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhownagar	13-4	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	521	Ahmad			Bo S N Co

M W D D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Okara	3439	Motti	Calcutta		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
13	Virawa	Tipper	Moulmein, Apr 2
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta, April 2
	Arsterturm	Gossmann	NewYork, Mar10
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, April 11
14	Watan	Lornsen	B'seltan, Mar 22
	Capri	Figari	Kobe, Mar 12
	Clan Farquhar	Wadge	Glasgow, Mar 8
	Ismaila	Rose	R'goon, Mar 29
	Merton Hall	Field	Glasgow, Mar 16
	Devanha	Hickey	Shanghai, Mar26

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Nadir	Ellis	Cochin
	Shirley	Stone	Calcutta
	Naseri	Murch	Persian Gulf
	Nordfarer	Alsen	Calcutta
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden

The steamer City of York, Captain Wilson, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Haddon Hall, for Liverpool, &c.

" Torilla, for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chanda" left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

The Ellerman Line s s Trafford Hall arrived at Liverpool on the 11th instant and the same Coy's s s City of Calcutta arrived at Marseilles on the 12th instant homeward bound. The same Coy's s s City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the morning of the 11th instant. And the same Co's s s City of Athens passed Portsaid homeward bound on the morning of the 11th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., Saturday :—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	32	29
Same date last year	52	44
Total mortality from all causes		140
Same date last year		142

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,027	882	102

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.
BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 °	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125 ° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125 ° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125 ° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumbalia Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE REARING
OF
CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters, generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 15th April, 1912.

INDIAN SAILORS AND SHIPPING.

WE have already pointed out that the loss of the P. and O. s.s. Oceana has produced in England a strong current of opposition to the employment of lascars upon British ships, and the movement seems likely to grow. Even Captain Windham, who was one of the officers of the Warren Hastings when she struck on Reunion, has entered the lists with very qualified praise. He says, in effects, that though lascars will lower and man a boat in the stormiest seas, they are liable to panic in a wreck. We have yet to learn, however, precisely in what respects the lascars on the Oceana failed to do their duty, if at all. The whole agitation at present rests on the unsupported allegations of one or two passengers, who made statements to importunate interviewers on being landed. They told stories of the men wailing and making weird noises, which do not seem to us to suggest the behaviour of lascars. It is not even clear that the persons who made these noises—if they did make them—were lascars at all. They may have been Pathan stokers or trimmers. The crude way in which the British Merchant Shipping Act lumps all Indians, whether deck-hands or men employed in the stokehold, as Lascars, does much injustice to the real sailors of India. On the day after the Oceana went down, some London papers stated that "the lascars" swamped the first boat by jumping into it. That particular lie was soon nailed to the counter. It will not be so easy, we fear, to combat the wave of prejudice which is developing in England about the general question of the employment of lascars. Mr. Havelock Wilson, the arch-foe of Indian seamen, happens to be in Australia, but his satellites are already active in the press and on the platform. They urge the people of England to insist upon manning the mail ships with white crews alone. But what proportion of the men who are employed in the British mercantile marine are Englishmen ? Have we not heard for years the cry that British ships are being largely manned by foreigners ? And have these foreign crews always behaved well in an emergency ? There is ample evidence that they have often been guilty of far worse conduct than is implied in the still unproved charges brought against the lascars of the Oceana.

The men of the coast of Western India, who furnish the bulk of the deck hands employed on the mail ships, have a record for courage and devotion to duty of which any race might well be proud. If their detractors wish to learn who they are, and what they have done, they may be recommended to read the stirring story of their deeds recounted by Commander Low in his history of the old Indian Navy. The aspersions now being flung broadcast suggest that Indians are not, by instinct and heredity, sailors at all. Though all Indians are not sailors, any more than Welsh colliers or potters in the Five Towns are sailors, those castes of Indians which have been for centuries bred to the sea have learned its secret just as truly as the fishermen on the east coast of England. Dhows from Cutch still essay the perilous voyage to Mombasa and Zanzibar, an exploit which, in a frail lateen-rigged craft, would probably daunt most English seafarers. It was always thus. Indian mariners have a record stretching back to the remotest periods of written history, and time was when ships from India sailed all the Eastern seas. By an opportune chance, an excellent "History of Indian Shipping" has just been published by Mr. Radhakamud Mookerji, a Calcutta Professor, through Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. Though Mr. Mookerji possibly exaggerates the early maritime activity of India, he nevertheless throws much light upon a question which has been far too little studied. His book is a monument of painstaking research, chiefly marred by the limited attention he has paid to Western India, and by his omission to include a specific account of the modern Indian seafaring castes. These defects apart, he tells a remarkable story which ought to dissipate, even in the West, the delusion that India was to a great extent isolated by land and sea until the coming of the Portuguese.

The greatest episode in the maritime history of India was the colonization of Java in the earlier centuries of the Christian era. According to one account, the fleet which went to Java was sent from the kingdom of Kalinga in Bengal. An alternative theory is that five thousand men sailed from Gujarat. On the available evidence, we see no reason why both somewhat legendary narratives may not be founded in truth. That Java was colonised from India is in any case beyond dispute. The accuracy of the story is attested by the magnificent Indian sculptures in the temple of Borobodur, in Java, which are among the artistic masterpieces of the world. But Java was only one of many scenes of Indian maritime activity in by-gone centuries. Indian ships carried the flowers of Indian civilisation and philosophy around the Malay Peninsula and along the coast of Indo-China to the shores of the Chinese Empire, and to Japan. They were instrumental in conveying to Japanese thought that influence which has left its mark upon Japanese art and literature and history alike. India was then, as now, the mainspring of Asiatic movements. Indian ships, moreover, plied to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, to Ceylon and to the African coast, in days long before the topsails of the seamen of Western Europe had risen above the horizon of the Indian Ocean. We are not inclined to read into the records of the past all that Mr. Mookerji professes to discern therein. We see scant evidence of the vast maritime domination which he claims for ancient India ; but we do discover in his pages ample proof of India's widespread and honourable share in the seagoing activity of the Asiatic peoples, as well as sufficient testimony that it was continuous and not intermittent. The final phase of the Indian shipping industry was reached in the building of warships for the Royal Navy by enterprising Parsee shipbuilders in the Bombay Dockyard, and in the exploits of the Indian crews of the Indian Navy, who under British leadership carried the victorious British flag into every corner of the Eastern Seas. The age of steam and iron and steel—and not, as Mr. Mookerji seems to infer, the creation of an alien domination—sounded the knell of Indian shipping. But the men remained, born to the sea and no unworthy successors of their forbears ; and we hope that the Government of India will not allow the lascar seamen of this country to be vilified in England, and speak no word in their defence. Though the Indian shipping industry has dwindled, we trust that it may yet arise once more. We may not be able to emulate Japan, and build vast warships, but now that iron and steel are being produced in India, the day may yet come when a new race of Indian shipbuilders will construct vessels less reminiscent of the past than the coasting dhows which are their sole achievements to-day.

GERMANY AND ARMAMENTS. IN this week's mail papers a Berlin correspondent has drawn attention to a peculiar aspect of public opinion in Germany, as reflected in its Press, which is of peculiar interest to Britishers and which, at the present juncture, should not be overlooked. The newspapers in which this class of opinion is to be found may not be an important section of the German Press, but it should be remembered that they are both popular and outspoken, and therefore their utterances have significance. These are a number of little papers, which weekly make their appearance at noon on Sunday and enjoy a considerable sale. At the moment they have naturally been busy discussing the proposals regarding the Army and Navy, and it is a somewhat surprising fact that almost without exceptions their remarks are unfavourable. To give an instance or two, one paper makes a violent attack on the Chancellor for giving way to the demands of Admiral von Tirpitz, and dwells on the folly of the new navy proposals. It admits that an increase in the submarine service and in men is necessary, as well as an alteration in the present system by which the strength of the fleet is lessened for a time every autumn by the exchange of experienced seamen for new recruits. "On the other hand," it adds, "we must protest most sharply against an increase in shipbuilding and the enormous ultimate addition to the present crews by 29,000 men. The increase in ships is simply senseless, since we know that it will not make us one atom stronger in relation to England... We are still held in thrall by that miserable phrase that 'our armaments are determined by our own needs, and not by the armaments of other nations.' But it is just by the strength of other nations that our needs are measured. Army and fleet are never an absolute good, always a relative necessity." In another journal the well-known military critic, Colonel Gadke, says: "Let us acknowledge at once that there are no immediate grounds for the extraordinarily high demands of the Army and Navy departments... The general situation is no more strained than a year ago, and we were aware of these so-called 'gaps' in our armaments just as well then as now." There are more in the same strain, but these two are typical, and they are worth quoting because while the papers, which express these views, may not be important organs in the ordinary sense, they indicate that there is a body of opinion in Germany, which does not desire feverish competition in shipbuilding with Britain. Further they show that that view is regarded by competent judges as one likely to appeal to the popular imagination. One paper, in fact, which is reported to circulate largely amongst small shopkeepers and the lower middle class, openly and strongly approves Mr. Churchill's suggestion for a mutual reduction in the rate of building.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS. Two of the most interesting telegrams, which are included in Reuter's week-end news are concerned directly and indirectly with France. The first describes the functions at Nice and Cannes, where memorials have been erected to two great Britain Sovereigns by a foreign people amongst whom in their holiday moments they were familiar figures. Truly this is a marked and notable expression of friendship, and beyond this the proceedings have been carried out with a great and obvious earnestness, which have induced the French newspapers to comment in "the most glowing terms" on the festivities "as having strengthened the cordial relations between England and France." At the same time we are given news of a fresh attempt to reorganise the aviatory fighting force of Great Britain, and it does strike us as unfortunate that while such a degree of cordiality evidently exists between the two peoples, that no means have been found hitherto by which Great Britain may profit in a practical manner by the valuable experience, which France has at her disposal. In the new art of flying, as applied to the science of war, France is the foremost nation in Europe. Britain, her friend, is a laggard. Yet it is difficult to understand why Britain if she is a valuable friend to France would not be more valuable, were she in a stronger position than that she occupies at present in regard to this new and important element in modern warfare. The changes which are constantly announced from the War Office and the Admiralty, in the constitution and administration, of this new arm of the service suggest divided counsels, and the need for an experienced guide. The present announcement, so far as it has been reported in India, appears to indicate useful changes, but if the aviatory force is to become a genuine force its success seems to depend principally not on a formation of any new and broad scheme of organisation, but on the efficient arrangement of the details of organisation and administration, which necessarily for the greater part must be carried out remotely from the public eye. However, the new title of the force is good. It is simple and expressive, and it suggests the importance which should be attached to it, especially at this crucial period of development. It is also very satisfactory to know that the Navy is to give increased attention to—in fact, apparently largely to confine its attention to—machines which can swim as well as fly, while on another hand, it is encouraging to see that the Government does not intend to neglect the assistance, which may be given by the wealthy enthusiast and the trade expert, both of whom can in this instance of a new art, which is still in its infancy, and an expensive hobby as well, render peculiarly valuable aid.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor and Lady Clarke with staff left Bombay on Saturday noon for Karle en route to Mahableshwar by a special train from the Victoria Terminus station. The departure was private and among those present to see Their Excellencies off were the Nawab of Palanpur and his heir-apparent; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O. ; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad; Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass and Mr. A. C. Rumboll. Mr. Moore, Superintendent of Railway Police, travelled in charge of the train.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were the Hon'ble Justice Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. R. D. Sethna.

THE P. and O. steamer "Persia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 11th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer "Nigaristan' sailed from Aden on the 13th instant.

MR. NENENHOFER has assumed charge of the office of German Consul at Karachi, rendered vacant by the departure of Mr. Thole.

IT is reported that Germany has again approached Canada with a view of entering into a tariff reciprocity agreement with her.

HER HIGHNESS the Begum of Bhopal has contributed the sum of Rs. 200 towards the expense of the biography of the founder of Islam, which Shamsulallam Maulana Shibli Nomani intends to write.

The Incitement to Mutiny Act, under which Mr. Tom Mann is being prosecuted, is a statute which was passed under special circumstances at the end of the eighteenth century. Probably most people have never heard of it before. Its preamble opens with the words—"Whereas divers wicked and evil-disposed persons, by the publication of written or printed papers and by malicious and advised speaking, have of late industriously endeavoured to seduce persons serving in His Majesty's forces by sea and land from their duty and allegiance to His Majesty and to incite them to mutiny and disobedience." The Act makes any such attempt a felony. The old penalty was transportation for life. The maximum penalty now is penal servitude for life.

The discovery of the remains of a sunken forest off the west coast of Pembrokeshire will serve to confirm the tradition which has been handed down in the county for many centuries. It has always been said that there is a large portion of the county of Pembroke submerged in the waters of the Atlantic. Certain county families are said to possess records of the holding of lands which are now beneath the sea. The tradition applies to large tracts of St. Bride's Bay, south of St. David's Head, as well as to the waters off Freshwater West, at the end of the neck of land below Milford Haven. In old Welsh history it is said that the kingdom of Dyfed, which answers to the modern county of Pembroke, possessed eight "cantrefs," or hundreds. It now only contains seven. The lost cantref is still called in the county the "cantref by Gwaelod," or "the hundred at the bottom (of the sea.)" The tradition has long been supported by the usual stories of fairy cities below the waters, the ringing of bells under the sea, and other commonplaces of folklore. Of course there are legends about submerged kingdoms all along the Welsh and Cornish coasts.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE MINIMUM WAGE ACT.

How the Strike Dwindled.

[BY "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The strike is to all intents and purposes at an end. The bulk of the men will not resume work until after Easter. It may be a fortnight from to-day before all the collieries are fully at work again. But the industrial warfare is over, and the combatants are preparing to count their gains and losses. The week began with the final effort of the Government to bring about peace between men and masters. The Prime Minister resorted to a stratagem which perilously resembled a trick. He asked the leading coalowners to meet himself and other Ministers. The coalowners arrived, and found the men's representatives awaiting them. The owners had not been warned that there was to be a joint conference, and drew back into the passage, where they had something almost resembling an altercation with Sir Edward Grey. When they were persuaded to enter, it was immediately found that some of the miners' representatives would not even be content with the "Five and Two" minimum if the Government inserted it in the Bill. On that discovery the conference at once broke up. You will have heard how afterwards in the Commons Mr. Asquith, with tears rolling down his cheeks, confessed in broken accents his failure. He was resolute in his determination not to insert the "Five and Two" or any other specific minimum wage in the Bill, which admits the principle of the minimum wage, but leaves the exact amount to be settled by special boards in each locality. His stubborn attitude seems to have been due, not so much to faith in his own convictions, but rather to the conciousness that if he specified any particular rates he would split his own party asunder.

The Bill passed the Commons, after that unheroic figure, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, was in a particularly absurd position. He had tried to induce the Miners' Federation to accept the Bill, but had failed. Under the constitution of the Labour Party he was therefore bound, as leader, to oppose in the Commons the Bill he himself had approved. He had to fight or abdicate. "The Times" says that Mr. Macdonald "is becoming ridiculous in his attempts to conceal his lack of influence on the real labour movement by assuming airs of importance." Even "Punch" mocks his impotence in a striking cartoon. Yesterday the Bill passed the Lords, and to-day it receives the Royal Assent. The miners are to ballot as to whether they will accept it, and the result will be known next Thursday. The men are sick of the strike, and some thousands of them are already returning to work.

HAVE THE MEN WON ?

Have the men won ? That is the question which everybody is asking to-day. Let me try to strike a balance. They have not got the scheduled piece-work rates for hewers, which they said was the "rock-bottom" limit of their demand, embodied in legislation. They have even failed to get the 5s. and 2s. for men and boys employed on day-work included in the Bill. They have not paralysed the country as they expected to do. They have not rendered the Navy powerless. They have greatly inconvenienced the travelling public, but have never stopped the railways. They have not held up the food supplies. They have practically wiped out the funds of their own Miners' Federation. They have incurred the animosity of vast numbers of artisans whom they have thrown out of work. They have inflicted a crushing blow on the whole labour movement by depleting the funds of other unions. They have demonstrated that a general strike in one particular industry is far more difficult to maintain than they had supposed. If the miners, after many months of organization, do not obtain what they ask, what industry can hope to succeed ? Moreover, they have roused the whole country to a sense of the dangers of syndicalism, and they have given a mortal wound to the present ascendency of Liberalism. In the reaction that has come, their interests will not be advanced.

But what have they got ? They have succeeded in obtaining an Act which provides that a minimum wage shall be guaranteed by agreement in each district. The material benefits to be derived from this concession will probably be small, for it is admitted that an immense majority of the men already receive pay far in excess of any possible minimum. It is said, however, that the principle thus conceded is vital and in a sense revolutionary. With reservations, I think, this is the case, and I believe the country will have cause to regret that Mr. Asquith gave way upon the point. We shall inevitably have strikes in other industries in the hope of securing the same advantage. But that is not the immediate issue, which is—To what extent will the strike benefit the miners ? As few of them can derive additional advantage from a minimum wage, they will gain little more money in their pockets ; and when one considers the long list of adverse results I have set forth, it is difficult not to feel that at best they have won a Pyrrhic victory indeed. Many of their leaders are now pretending to be jubilant, in order to "save their face ;" Mr. Asquith makes the most of his concessions for the sake of peace ; but I think that among the majority of the men, there will be an uneasy consciousness that their fight has been largely unavailing. They were tricked into believing that they could bring the country to its knees in a week, and they have not done so.

CONFUSION ABOUT FACTS.

Incidentally, I should like to mention once more the extraordinary confusion which has arisen in the minds of the public about the facts of the dispute. For this confusion the public are not to blame. I take every daily newspaper, I read them all, and yet I have never been able to discover a clear concise statement of the actual points of difference. It makes one ponder over the muddle-headed way we run things in this country. Here is an industrial war which is affecting the whole nation, and no one can precisely say what it is all about. Let me cite one or two examples. The original schedule of demands submitted by the miners related to the rates of pay of hewers, the men who cut the coal at the face of the seam. The discussion subsequently drifted into the famous "Five and Two" demand, which related to quite a different set of men. The miners asked for minimum daily wage of 5s. for men, and 2s. for boys, who were employed as day-labourers. These are the men and boys who repair the cuttings, handle the hewn coal, assist the hewers, and in some cases work at the surface of the pit. On the third reading of the Minimum Wage Bill, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who has throughout wobbled very wildly, made, as I said, an impassioned appeal for the inclusion of the "Five and Two" minimum. Afterwards, in an interview, he said it was a comparatively small matter, anyway. What can the public make of these contradictions ?

Take another point. Everybody had been fighting for many days about the "Five and Two" business. Suddenly, on Tuesday, Mr. Smillie announced that the Scottish Federation demanded 5s. 9d. for day men and 2s. 10d. to 3s. for boys. That broke up the final conference. Nobody had heard of this demand before, though Mr. Smillie says he had repeatedly advanced it. On top of that, Mr. Smillie says :—"These are the rates which are now being paid." Then why strike ? Then there is another puzzling complication. In many mines leading men undertake to hew particular areas, and employ day-labourers to assist them. One man may have seven or eight others in his employ. It is said that these miners pay their assistants appreciably less than 5s. daily, and have not the slightest intention of increasing their wages. They say they cannot afford to do so. Discoveries of this sort make me feel as hazy as the bewildered old shepherd on the battlefield of Blenheim. Finally comes the revelation that whereas in 1905 there were 843,000 persons employed in and upon coal mines, in six years the number rose to 1,032,702. Yet the rate of increase of output was proportionately only half the rate of increase of men employed. Many other instances might be quoted.

THE MINISTRY'S POSITION.

A cartoon by Carruthers Gould in the "Westminster Gazette" perhaps intentionally reveals the relative position of prominent Ministers. It shows four of them, dressed as miners, approaching a "hard place" in a coal mine. Mr. Asquith is still foremost, but his face is shaded. Mr. Lloyd George crouches behind him, his features in deep shadow. Next comes Sir Edward Grey, his profile full in the light. Finally Mr. Sydney Buxton is just visible in the gloom. Whether meant or not, the cartoon has an allegorical side. Sir Edward is everywhere regarded as the coming man in the Liberal party. To me, who regard him as the most unsatisfactory Foreign Secretary we have had for years, the prospect thus unfolded does not seem very promising for Liberalism. People are induced to believe in Sir Edward Grey because he has a fine presence, but his policy is not equal to his good looks, and the Garter he recently received was, in my veiw, uncommonly ill bestowed. Mr Sydney Buxton was never much more than a nonentity. Mr. Lloyd George is at the present moment in a minority of one. He fought the whole Cabinet on the question of the minimum wage, and every Minister was against him. Lord Morley, not for the first time, threatened to resign. Mr. Asquith's lapse into tears in the House this week was symptomatic of his utter weariness. It is said that he wants to go, and does not care much how he goes ; but he will never surrender the reins of power to Mr. Lloyd George, the real author of all the woes of Liberalism.

For a day or two this week there was wild talk of a coalition of Moderate Liberals and Unionists, to resist the Labour members and the Extreme Radicals. The talk quickly died. Moderate Liberals and Extreme Radicals are alike vowed to Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment, and how can Unionists dally with such issues ? Mr. Bonar Law practically pledged his party not to permit the defeat of the Minimum Wage Bill, but there the unity stops. There is a vague feeling prevalent that, however, the strike ends, it must involve the speedy downfall of the Ministry. No man knows what an hour may bring forth, and most prudent people are already acting on the assumption that there will be another general election this year. But even the advent of the other side would not bring prolonged peace to the country. The British race is entering upon a very difficult phase of its domestic history.

EXIT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

The rather unexpected defeat of the Conciliation Bill last night in the Commons shows that the cause of Women's Suffrage has lost ground. The wild enthusiasm with which the defeat was hailed showed the real attitude of the House far more clearly than the figures of the voting. Moral cowardice is an increasing failing of Members of Parliament nowadays. I am assured that a very large proportion of the men who voted for the Bill did not cast their votes sincerely. They do not believe in Women's Suffrage, but they voted in favour of the Bill because they thought the second reading did not matter, because they did not believe the Bill would become law, because they want peace and quietness when they address their constituencies, because they were influenced by any number of unmanly reasons. The Bill was a revolution in disguise. It sought to add a million women taxpayers to the electorate. It ignored the fact that the present Government is pledged to bring in Adult Manhood Suffrage, and that soon the payment of taxes will confer no special right to vote. Once the principle of Women's Suffrage is conceded, we shall rapidly be confronted with a demand for the enfranchisement of every female adult. It is not the window-smashing that is killing the Women's Suffrage movement, but rather the steady awakening of the common-sense of the manhood of the nation. Sir Almroth Wright's letter to the *Times* yesterday has produced a deep impression. It was more than a trifle gynæcological, but it said things that needed saying ; and the arguments about the special disabilities of women, and the psychological effects of the menopause, were unanswerable.

THE SITUATION ABROAD.

The danger of complications on the continent, of which I spoke last week, has suddenly dissolved like mist before the rising sun. Foreign politics are very kaleidoscopic. Only eight or nine days ago people were taking one into odd corners and uttering warnings which were certainly not ill-founded. To-day the horizon has almost unaccountably cleared. The Prince of Wales is going to Paris next week for several months to learn the language. The Kaiser has been hobnobbing with the King of Italy at Venice, and is now at Corfu. The Italians seem to have decided to leave the Dardanelles alone, and some of the mines strewn therein by the cautious Turks have been exploded by nothing more formidable than dolphins. The Russian Black Sea Fleet shows no urgent disposition to steer past Seraglio Point. The Turks are not quite so emphatic in their refusal to negotiate about Tripoli. Crete has temporarily simmered down. Spain and France are regarding each other less angrily. A strong party is being formed in Germany with the object of strengthening the Army rather than the Navy. And so it comes to pass that the anxieties of one week become the reassurances of the next. As I have said more than once in these letters, I can but reflect the passing hour.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES PUBLISHED.

Sir E. Grey's Opinion on Mr. Shuster.

"HE HAS GIVEN ME ENDLESS TROUBLE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

A blue-book on Persian affairs has been issued. It includes correspondence between Sir Edward Grey, Sir George Barclay, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg and others, and comprises 333 despatches.

Sir Edward Grey, on the 16th of November wrote to Sir George Buchanan, that he had told the Chancellor to the Russian Embassy that he was seriously concerned about Persia. If Russia was satisfied that she had grievances demanding redress, she must, of course, formulate her own demands. If Russia thought that no satisfactory settlement could be reached without the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, Sir Edward Grey could urge no objection. He did not wish to suggest the dismissal of Mr. Shuster, but mentioned it lest there should be an impression at St. Petersburg, that Sir Edward Grey was prepossessed in his favour. As a matter of fact he had given him endless trouble by his inconvenient appointments of British subjects.

Sir Edward Grey proceeded to dilate on the possible consequences of the action Russia might take. He deprecated strongly the occupation of Teheran, which was sure to have an effect upon the Mahomedan world and was a most serious thing. He suggested, therefore, that when Russia had sent troops to Kazvin she should pause and formulate her demands. If further pressure proved necessary, why should not Russia seize some of the customs or even impound the revenues of Tabriz? The occupation of the capital might react most unfavourably on India, especially if it were thought that Britain was in any way a consenting party. Sir George Buchanan replied that the acting Foreign Minister had dismissed the idea of the seizure of the Customs as quite inadequate. He refused to allow Persia any further delay after the arrival of the troops at Kazvin. Russia would recall the troops on Mr. Shuster's dismissal.

Sir Edward Grey wrote to Sir George Buchanan on the 2nd of December: "I spoke [illegible]ost seriously to Count Benckendorff regard[illegible]g my anxiety over Persia. I said it was un[illegible]rtunate in the first instance that the Russian ultimatum was based on the question of the property of the Shou-es-Sultaneh, as that question was of comparatively slight importance and the Russian case did not seem very strong. I also regretted that the Russian troops were not withdrawn, when Persia complied with two demands in connection with the property Mr. Shuster had rejected British advice, and placed Britain in a most embarrassing position. Some arrangement with Persia respecting her foreign advisers was necessary to prevent Britain from being again placed in such a position."

Sir Edward Grey went on to say that he thought it would have been better if Persia had been asked to promise not to appoint foreign advisers without consultation with the British and Russian legations. He regretted the Russian demand for an indemnity. British trade had suffered as much as or more than Russian. Indeed Russian trade in the North might even have gained by the stoppage of British trade in the South. He urged that no further far-reaching Russian demands should be made without consultation with Britain.

Sir Edward Grey concluded: "At present we are passing through a most delicate and most difficult time I am afraid that the Government in St. Petersburg has not realised the great issues at stake, or what care is needed to prevent our drifting apart."

Russia, replying on the 5th of December, intimated that she would not make any demands affecting the political future of Persia without consulting Britain. She sincerely desired to see co-operation between the two Governments maintained.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Separate Postage Stamps to be Adopted.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Mr. Herbert Samuel announced to-day that Ireland will probably have separate postage stamps like the Colonies.

The most severe criticisms of the Home Rule Bill dwell on the composition of the Senate and the inadequacy of the safeguards. It is pointed out that the Senate will in the first instance be nominated by a Government dependent on the Nationalists, and ultimately by the Irish Executive in the Irish House of Commons, where the Nationalists will be in a formidable majority.

The vetoes of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Imperial Parliament are ridiculed as safeguards. It is pointed out that nominally they exist in the case of the Dominions, but cannot be enforced in practice.

MOROCCO.

Franco-Spanish Negotiations still without Result.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The negotiations between France and Spain n the subjec of Morocco are dragging on with-ut any result and pessimism and irritation re growing in Paris and Madrid.

According to French papers France has de-ded to proceed with the reorganisation of lorocco and survey the railway from Tangier Fez without waiting for an agreement with pain.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

Salutary Fine on Australian Socialist.

MELBOURNE, APRIL 13.

A Socialist at Broken Hill has been fined 100 or three months' imprisonment for pre-nting his son from drilling.

BOMB IN A TAXI-CAB.

PARIS, APRIL 13.

Another bomb has been found in his taxi-cab a driver. It appears that the fuse had gone

ENTENTE WITH FRANCE.

Memorials to British Sovereigns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NICE, APRIL 13.

The fetes in connection with the unveiling of the statues of the late Queen Victoria and King Edward at Nice and Cannes, respectively, began yesterday with a parade of 8,000 troops, including six hundred British Blue-jackets with bayonets and field-guns.

MM. Poincare, Millerand and Delcasse and Sir Francis Bertie were present.

The British and French blue-jackets formed a guard-of-honour at the unveiling of the Victoria monument when Sir F. Bertie read a message from King George rejoicing that the British and French troops were again united and marching together. The review was fresh proof of the Anglo-French friendship.

M. Poincare, in the course of his speech, paid an eloquent tribute to Queen Victoria. He concluded by regretting that Her Majesty died before witnessing the wonderful reconciliation of the brave peoples in South Africa, though she was able to pride herself on the cold perseverance and unconquerable energy of her people in the redoubtable struggle.

Great crowds witnessed the ceremony and intense enthusiasm was displayed. A French squadron steamed close to the promenade, while aeroplanes flew overhead. The British squadron is at Villefrance.

PARIS, APRIL 13.

The newspapers comment in the most glowing terms on the festivities at Nice, as strengthening the cordial relations between England and France.

CANNES, APRIL 14.

A gale raged here yesterday marring the fetes in connection with the unveiling of the King Edward monument and preventing M. Poincare, the other French ministers and Sir Francis Bertie from inspecting British and French flagships.

The Mayor of Cannes, Sir Francis Bertie and M. Poincare all made speehes at the unveiling ceremony. The monument represents, King Edward as yachtsman. M. Poincare concluded his speech by a brilliant analysis of the character and achievements of King Edward. He said "he tried to do his duty and completely succeeded. Happy are the chiefs of state and citizens whose eulogy is couched in these simple words."

M. Poincare dwelt on the influence of the *entente cordiale* in maintaining peace whose benefits were particularly necessary to a republican democracy. France, he said, thought of attacking or provoking none, but was convinced of the necessity for maintaining land and sea forces capable of defending her interests against the attack. She was strengthened therein by diplomatic assistance daily given by her friends and allies.

In the evening there was a Venetian fete and the town was illuminated.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Further Advance from Belgium.

PEKIN, APRIL 12.

The Belgian syndicate has signed at Shanghai a further preliminary loan of two millions sterling. This, like the first loan, will be considered as an advance on the proposed big loan.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank is not participating, pending a settlement as to Russia's entry into the international group.

WRECK OF THE "OCEANA."

Verdict of a German Court.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A German maritime court has found that the "Oceana" collision was the fault of the "Oceana," which contravened the rules of the road.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The recovery of bullion from the "Oceana" is making satisfactory progress.

ENGLISH RACING.

Newbury Spring Cup Result.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The result of the Newbury Spring Cup :—

Long Set	1
Mercutio	2
Eton Boy	3

Won by one and a half lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Sixteen started.

Betting.—11 to 10 against Long Sst, 25 to 1 against Mercutio, 100 to 8 against Eton Boy.

City and Suburban Betting.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban Handicap is :—

7 to 1 against Mushroom.
8 to 1 against Sir Martin and Lonawand.
10 to 1 against Ultimus.
100 to 6 against Sandworth and Chili II.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

At Association football this afternoon, Ireland beat Wales by 3 goals to 2. The match was played at Cardiff.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Jay Gould has retained the amateur covered court tennis championship, having yesterday defeated Mr. Joshua Crane, 6-3 .6-1, 6-0.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Chicago Wheat Market became most excited yesterday on the reports of damage to crops in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and North-East Kansas.

THE RED CROSS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 13.

The death is announced of Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross Organisation.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Britain's Further Attempt with Aviation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

An Army memorandum issued this evening states that the Government has been impressed by the condition of aerial navigation here, as compared with the progress of the other great Powers.

It proceeds to outline the Government's scheme. By special permission of the King, the service will be called the Royal Flying Corps. In addition to the Central Aviation School on Salisbury Plain, there will be a provisional naval school at Eastchurch.

The ultimate development of the latter will depend largely on impending experiments with hydro-aeroplanes.

The Government believes that a considerable proportion of the qualified aeronauts in England can be attracted to join the reserve, which will be available for service in any part of the world. The scheme comprises measures to encourage and secure the co-operation of private enterprise.

[Col. Seely announced in the House of Commons on March 26, in reply to Mr. Lee, that the King had approved of the title "The Royal Flying Corps" for the newly-constituted aeronautical branch of his forces, and of a distinguishing badge for the corps with the Royal Crown superimposed. The Army Aircraft Factory, which would now be available for the whole aeronautical service, would, in future, be designated "The Royal Aircraft Factory." He also stated that the Army Council had approved of the formation of a standing committee to co-ordinate action in dealing with questions affecting the corps. The chairman would be Brig.-Gen. D. Henderson.]

Great Passenger Flight.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The French aviator, M. Prevost, with a passenger, ascended at Issy-les-Moulineux at a quarter to seven this morning. They landed at Calais, re-ascended, crossed the Channel and arrived at Eastchurch at 1-30 p. m.

It is understood that the British Admiralty has purchased the aeroplane.

An Aeroplane Fatality.

BAR-LE-DUC, APRIL 14.

Lieutenant Bancour has been killed as a result of a fall from his aeroplane.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Another Gun-running Problem.

ROME, APRIL 13.

General Caneva telegraphs that the occupation of Macabez ensures the possession of a station for torpedo-boats with a view to the repression of gun-running. The fort of Bukemmesh, not Bucheloo, as previously reported, which was occupied on the 11th instant, commands the Tunisian caravan routes and is the key to the frontier of Tunis.

THE YEMEN BLOCKADE.

No Desire to Interfere with the Haj.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

With reference to the extension of the Italian blockade on the Yemen coast, announced on the 8th instant, it appears that the Imperial Government in consequence of the apprehensions of Mahommedans in India and elsewhere, has inquired of the Italian Government, which states that it is not intended to interfere with the pilgrimage.

THE LABOUR SITUATION.

Welcome Protest from Two Big Unions.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The District Committee of the Transport Workers Federation and the Executive of the Dockers' Union have passed resolutions strongly condemning irresponsible statements as to possibility of a general strike of transport workers early in summer.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

An Effective Hunger Strike.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Five militant suffragists, including one doctor of medicine, were released yesterday, from the Aylesbury prison, owing to impaired health due to a hunger strike.

[London, March 30.—Speaking at a meeting of the Women's Freedom League yesterday, Mrs. Despard said that in consequence of the rejection of the Franchise Conciliation Bill by the House of Commons she advocated a boycott of male milliners, the stoppage of subscription to the churches, and the investment of money aboard. She also urged that women should refuse to pay taxes and that they should refrain from going to seaside resorts that returned anti-suffragette members to Parliament.]

PRICE OF COAL.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Coal has fallen in London by ten shillings per ton, the price now ranging from thirty shillings to thirty-five shillings.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Mr. Asquith has intimated that the re-opening of the mines has relieved the pressure and distress in many districts. He does not propose, therefore, to ask for a vote for the relief of those suffering from hunger as a result of the strikes.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Boulnois, of the India list.

LONDON APRIL 14.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Henri Brisson.

[M. Henri Brisson was born at Bourges in France in 1835. He was called to the French Bar and after a successful career was elected Mayor of Paris in 1870. He was elected a Deputy in 1871, and for his marked ability was chosen President of the Chamber in 1885, and again from 1896 to 1898 He became Premier and conducted the office with great tact and ability for the long period of from 1885 to 1898 and was a Candidate of the Presidency in 1887.]

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Possible Restoration in the North.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, APRIL 12.

The Northern soldiers are giving evidence of their growing dissatisfaction with the Republic, and it is possible that, if a leader were forthcoming, the North would restore the Monarchy.

Mutiny at Nanking.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 13.

A mutiny has broke out among the troops at Nanking. Houses and shops have been looted and buildings burned. The Cantonese regulars surrendered the mutineers and recaptured most of the loot. It is reported that fifty men were killed in the fight.

Congratulations for the Republic.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14.

The Senate has passed a resoluton congratulating the Chinese people on the assumption by them of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-govern ment.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Alleged Dacoity by a Policeman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived by special train at 8 a.m. this morning. General Campbell, commanding the Dehra Dun Brigade, the Brigade Major, Mr. Oakden, Deputy Commissioner, and Capt. Skinner, Imperial Cadet Corps, and Capt. Keighley and Capt. Hudson, the Viceroy's Bodyguard, were at the station to meet him. After shaking hands with these officers His Excellency motored to Circuit House, where Lady Hardinge had arrived two days before. To-morrow evening Their Excellencies will proceed by special train to the shooting camp, which has been prepared at Raiwalla, where His Excellency will enjoy a quiet week's rest and sport after his arduous fortnight's travelling about the Northwest Frontier Province.

"On the Viceroy's Train."

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The Magistrate of Howrah yesterday committed to the Sessions a constable named Chirket Singh on a charge of dacoity. It was alleged that the accused was deputed for duty on the Viceroy's special train. He left his post without leave and proceeded to Domjur village, where he with seven others committed a dacoity in the house of a well-to-do villager.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

Damage One and a Half Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

A fire occurred in the paraffin shed of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Works at Seikgyi, a few miles from Rangoon, on Saturday night. Considerable excitement prevailed and with the timely help of police and employees in Works the damage was confined to one building only. The fire started in the pumping station, thence went into the cooling room thence confined itself to the press room. Machinery in the pressing room and cooling room is a total loss which is estimated at one and a half lakhs rupees which is fully covered by insurance.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Sensational Story of a Doctor's Fate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

Dr. Paul, Veterinary Surgeon, of Entally, has just died from hydrophobia. A dog was brought to him by a European gentlemen for treatment, and while the doctor was locking it in a godown, it broke loose and springing at him, bit him beneath the left eye. Instead of going straight to Kasauli, it is said that the doctor went to Chandernagore, and there had what is called "red blanket treatment," which failed. Then he had to go to Kasauli, where he died.

KING'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

At a meeting last evening of the Royal Reception Committee, the President announced that the subscriptions would cover all expenses and leave a small balance, the question of the disposal of which would be decided at a future meeting. Thanks were accorded to the Native States for their loans of articles for the Pageant.

THE KING—A CONCRETE FACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

At the anniversary meeting of the Pachiyappas High School Literary Society yesterday evening Hon. Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer delivered valedictory address taking for his subject "The Significance of Delhi Durbar to the Young Men of India" and in the course of his address said : That the significant features of the recent Durbar were the concrete impression it gave of the power and might of the British Government a growing sense of the common nationality that was arising in India, and the fact that the King was not a mere abstraction of the imagination, but a real personage endowed with the fullest sympathy for Indian subjects. Finally there was much significance and promise in the change of capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer, who presided laid stress on the fact that despite all the other benefits that had accrued from the visit the King and Coronation Durbar education boon was most valuable and appropriate.

MIDNAPUR BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The "Medini Bandhab" vernacular paper of Midnapur reports that 154 persons who were discharged in the Midnapur bomb case are still under police surveillance. This duty has been entrusted to one Sub-Inspector, one head constable and four constables.

AN AFGHAN REVOLT.

Oppressive Governor Goads the Tribes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

The *Pioneer* reports that a serious revolt against the Amir's authority has occurred in Khost, Afghan District. It appears that the Governor of Sehahga Sehahgashi, Mahomed Akbar Khan, ruled in such oppressive manner that the Khostwals petitioned against him. He was summoned to Kabul last year, but was able to make out such a good case for himself that he returned with greater powers than he had enjoyed before. The Jagis were the first to resent his enlarged authority, and fresh representations were made to the Amir. Relations between the Afghan garrison of Khost and the local tribesmen became strained and matters were complicated by the demands made upon the Khestwals generally for forced labour to build a new road, which the Kabul Government had ordered to be constructed. Mangal's powerful and warlike clan were the first to move and they combined with their hereditary enemies, the Jadrans, in the scheme of revolt, some sections of the Jagis also giving assistance.

Last month concerted attacks were made upon the Afghan garrisons, post after post fell and the fugitive soldiers began to arrive in Kurram. The revolt has spread with amazing rapidity and there was little quarter given to the Afghan soldiers, though the Jagis kept some as prisoners with a view probably to using them as hostages. The latest reports are that the Governor with the remainder of his troops is besieged in Maun, the capital town of Khost, which lies in an open plain and that the Mangals and Jadrans are now masters of its position.

The present revolt certainly seems by far the most serious one that has ever occurred in Khost, and the Amir has issued orders for four brigades to move into the country. Their first objective will be Matun, which must be relieved before any punitive operations in the hills can be undertaken. The campaign seems likely to last some months at least. Fugitive Afghan soldiers who have appeared in Kurram are being sent to the Afghan outpost on the Peihwar Kotal, which is always strongly held.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

The *Pioneer* says,—The Amir is preparing to leave Jellalabad for Kabul. The usual Nanroz Durbar was largely attended, and usual allowances were granted to a certain section of the Afridis and other tribesmen.

BENGALI EDUCATION SCHEMES

Split in the Camp Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

A split in the camp of Bengal National Council of Education is reported. Shortly after the formation of Council, Mr. T. Palit started Bengal Technical Institution and Sir Gurudas Banerjee and others opened National College. After two years they were amalgamated and both located at Parsi Bagan House of Mr. Palit. About two months ago, a proposal came from Government that the College might be given up and it might do for technical institution which was under contemplation of Government to establish. A meeting of the general committee was held in consequence at which Mr. T. Palit and others held that the college should be given up, while Sir Gurudas and others were of opinion that it should not. But Mr. Palit and his party being in minority he was outvoted. Now he has stopped his contribution of two thousand rupees per month and served notice on the college authorities to remove the college within six months.

A CALL ON THE JUDGE.

Alleged Attempt to Bribe.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 13.

The Government pleader of Multan has filed in the court of the Deputy Commissioner a complaint against Sayid Khan Zaildar of Jatoi District, Muzzaffergarh, on a charge offering a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Forbes, District Judge, Multan. Zaildar has three civil cases pending in the court of the District Judge, and calling at the latter's bungalow offered him a dali, which is said to have contained the money. The Magistrate issued a warrant against accused, allowing bail. Mr. Forbes has written to the Chief Court to have the cases transferred from his file.

FIGHT WTH A LEOPARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

Kunwar Anandsingh, the brother of the Raja of Kashipur, while out shooting in the Naini Tal district, unexpectedly came upon a leopard about 100 yards distant from him, and he fired, doing animal no vital damage. The brute charged, and Kunwar fired again, but without effect. The animal got on to him and bit him on the brow and cheek. Kunwar Sahib seizing the animal by the jaws is reported to have grappled with him and to have succeeded in throwing him. Then the leopard was despatched with a hunting-knife, hastily supplied by a shikari. In the tussle, Kunwar Sahib in addition to bites on the face received some wounds in the hand, but medical assistance was speedily available, and he is progressing satisfactorily.

TWO VILLAGES BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

During the storm of the 9th instant, two villages, in the Pabna District, Farashdanga and Sajni, sixteen miles from headquarters, were burnt to ashes, leaving the inhabitants destitute and homeless.

POLICEMAN RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 13.

A policeman has ran amok at Schwan shooting two women.

INDIAN CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 13.

The rabi crop in the United Provinces promises to be an exceptionally fine one. All the crops have done well, and their area is unusually large.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GERMAN ARMAMENTS.

Russo-Turkish Relations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The plans of the Imperial Government for the strengthening of the military and naval defences of the Empire are now before the pubiic, and, as was inevitable, are the subject of very searching criticism. It cannot be said that the new proposals are received by any section of the nation with whole-hearted satisfaction, if the opinions expressed by the Press are any criterion. The Socialists denounce them as extravagant and unnecessary, and the armour-plate Press complains bitterly of their niggardly character. Several important newspapers which reflect the opinion of the general public blame the Government for involving the nation in fresh expenditure without divising adequate means for raising the money to meet it. The answer of Social Democracy to this extravagant advance in Imperialism and Militarism, says the "Vorwarts," the organ of the Social Democratic party, "can only be an unhesitating No." From the opposite camp comes a wail of discontent. "One learns the proposals for the fleet with extraordinary misgivings," says the "Tagliche Rundschau." "That the first, the 'great' supplementary estimates of last November were greatly reduced was known. Our rate of building was to sink from three to two and a half capital ships yearly. Now we know that only two and one-third Dreadnoughts will be forthcoming yearly; that the first of the three additional ships will only be laid down in 1913, the second in 1916, and when the last is to be laid down can only be conjectured. This means, in effect, that we give the English breathing space. The jockey with the advantage of the inside place wins the race. In the next five years the 'two keels' can triumph."

"Die Post" expresses the hope—certainly a vain hope—that the Reichstag will insist on more adequate provision for the defence of the country, and urges that there are not only military, but also financial reasons for further advance in armaments. And so the cat which everybody knew was in the bag is released.

"PROGRAMMES" AND THEIR VALUE.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," one of the greatest and most judicious of German newspapers, however, shows the suspicion with which it regards the proposals. It asks for a proof of the necessity for the increase of the navy and army, and urges the Reichstag to make a searching examination of the proposals submitted to it, and to require sound reasons for their acceptance before sanctioning them. The journal points out that the Admiralty and the War Office have taken advantage of the political unrest of last summer to place a serious burden upon the finances of the country. It asks: What is the point of the five-yearly army estimates and naval programme if these are to be continually broken? As I have had occasion to point out before the violent insistence on a large increase in the navy is not merely the result of high patriotism; it arises largely from financial considerations, and it is just as well that "Die Post" has been naive enough to admit the fact. The machinery for constructing battleships has been largely created by the Navy Law, and the thousands of persons whose livelihood depends on the continuation of shipbuilding on a large scale naturally desire the nation to expend its money in buying their wares. The shipbuilding trade in Germany has consequently argued that it is wicked and a danger to the safety of the Empire not to buy more ships. The proposals of the Government do not give them adequate compensation for the loss of trade involved in the mechanism of the Navy Law. Hence the storm of indignation in the armour-plate Press.

FINANCIAL DANGERS.

Two newspapers largely read by the business community, the "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "Vossiche Zeitung," call attention to the inadequate provision for the new expenditure. They point out that the sound principle laid down by Herr Wermuth, late Minister of Finance, in his speech at the opening of the present Reichstag, has been thrown to the winds. The Minister had maintained that no new expenditure must be entertained unless it was covered by taxation. The abrogation of the rebate on spirit will place £1,500,000 at the disposal of the Treasury.

Where, it is asked, is the £3,350,000 in addition to this required for the increase of the Army and Navy this year, to come from? What is to happen in 1914, when the total sum required is £6,350,000? The Government hope to find the money in the surplus of the ordinary Budget; it seems more probable, as I have had occasion to point out when dealing with the refusal of the Bundesrat to sanction the imposition of succession duties, that the luxury of an increased army and navy will involve financial muddle and debt.

Sufficient has been said to show that the Government cannot be congratulated on the reception accorded to their proposals. The Centre party has undoubtedly subserved the cause of peace by resisting the Government's efforts to impose succession duties. With this fresh source of revenue, more extravagant proposals for increase of the navy might have been broached; as it is, a large increase was impossible, and the moderate increase proposed adds to Germany's financial difficulties.

RUSSO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

The condition of refractory Crete continues to pre-occupy the Signatory Powers, without however, constituting a danger to European peace. The ebullient islanders will be dealt with summarily this time, and deterred from mischievous agitation in the future. A contingent of 1,000 Russian troops is in readiness to sail for Crete at a moment's notice. The Porte has already accorded authorisation for them to pass the Dardanelles. Other Powers are adopting similar measures. Italy, however, will not participate in their action. If the sixty-nine Cretans elected to the Chamber at Athens start openly for their destination they will be apprehended, and hindered from carrying out their intention. Of course, they may slip away imperceptibly and reach the capital of Greece, where, despite the courageous action of M. Venizelos, they may occasion trouble. In any case their disturbing action will but defeat their avowed aim. The relations of Turkey and Russia are growing more cordial almost every day. Judging by the exchange of views and courtesies which has taken place during the past ten days, one may affirm that at no time since the Russo-Turkish war have the relations between the two countries been more friendly. Applying the same criterion, one may reasonably affirm that the question of Turkish troops in Persian territory is fast dwindling to the merest bagatelle, which a few conversations will dispose of for ever. The assurances given by the Porte respecting its intentions in this matter leave nothing to be desired on the theoretic side of the dispute, and will effectively dispel any still lingering apprehensions of an ultimate breach of the peace.

POPULARITY OF PARIS UNIVERSITY.

The Paris University seems to be the most attractive intellectual centre of the world, to judge by certain figures given by the "Debats." The last report states that in round numbers, out of 18,000 students, there are 3,500 foreigners, whose total has trippled in the last ten years. The most popular faculty is that of Letters, which boast about 1,300 non-French students, more than half of whom are girls. The first place is taken by Russia, with 512, but almost every country on the face of the globe is represented. And these are not mere amateurs, but serious workers, as is proved by the fact that thirteen foreigners took the degree of Doctor of University and two that of Doctor-es-lettres, not to speak of lesser distinctions. Next to letters comes the Faculty of Law, with an average of 950 foreigners for the last two years. Again, the majority are Russians, but they are run close by the Rumanians, Egyptians, and Ottomans. Here the gentle sex is sparsely represented, as is natural, since they cannot profit by the professional study of law in their own homes. On the contrary, in the Faculty of Medicine, there are 329 women, as against 476 men students, and again Russia is first followed by the Near Eastern nations. Amongst the women, however, almost all are Russian; indeed, it might almost be said, looking at this figures, that with its 1,600 Russian students the University of Paris is one of the most flourishing Russian higher educational centres. This result, of course, is not altogther due to literary and scientific causes, but be that as it may, Paris can only be proud of the popularity its teaching enjoys. To the above statistics of the Paris University may be added at least 2,000 foreign students working in French provincial universities.

(Continued on page 6.)

TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

First Hindu Sanatorium Opened.

H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE AT KARLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 14.

H. E. Sir George Clarke performed the opening ceremony of the first Hindu Sanatorium for treatment of tuberculosis at Karla yesterday evening. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Clarke, arrived soon after 5-15 p.m. by special train for Bombay. There were present many visitors, from Bombay, Poona and neighbouring parts of the Presidency, among them being a large number of Hindus.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in a lengthy speech, requested His Excellency to open the Sanatorium, and in the course of his statement said :

HOW THE IDEA ORIGINATED.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, requesting His Excellency to open the Sanatorium, said :—I consider it a proud privilege to have been called upon to address you on this unique occasion and to explain to you, in short, the aims and objects of an institution so important for the life and wellbeing of the community which forms such a large proportion of the population of this Presidency. Tuberculosis, known in Sanskrit as Raja Yakshma or king of wasting diseases, is the most destructive of all maladies that human flesh is heir to. The importance of fresh and pure air in the case of tuberculosis has now been recognised by the medical profession all over the world, and a plentiful supply of it has been strongly recommended as an indispensable adjunct to health in pulmonary complaints. Such a supply can only be obtained on hill-stations for the treatment of consumptives. In a paper read before the British Congress on Tuberculosis in July, 1901, Sir James Crichton-Browne point out at great length that open air treatment in a Sanatorium is more effectual in giving relief from Tuberculosis than any other treatment, and that by means of it, Tuberculosis, which had long been held by medical men as incurable, has been proved to be curable. He maintains that the Sanatorium treatment not only arrests the growth of the disease but effects an absolute or at least a substantial cure. He observes "Consumption is susceptible of spontaneous cure and in many cases its growth might be stayed and its ravages repaired by some slight re-inforcement of the bodily powers. It is to supply this re-inforcement that Sanatoria have been established." Further on he continues : "These measures which may be summed up under fresh air, feeding, rest and medical regulation—these measures alone, we now believe, skilfully employed, are capable of effecting a cure in a very large proportion of cases of consumption if taken in time." Lastly, he concludes, "It cannot be too loudly proclaimed, too widely known, that the sanatorium treatement has already largely extended the curability of consumption, and that in suitable cases it holds out hopes of recovery and prolongation of life that could never have been entertained before its introduction." This form of treatment for Tuberculosis is now almost universally adopted throughout the whole civilized world. It first originated in England, and its spread there is principally due to the stimulous it received from His Majesty Edward VII, our late beloved King-Emperor, who led the movement for providing first-class Sanatoria for consumptives. There are now private efforts progressing in almost every county in Great Britain for establishing Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis, and the interest of the different County Councils is strongly being enlisted in the cause. In Bombay, Poona, and other important cities of this Presidency overcrowding has almost reached its culminating point. The absence of fresh air severely tells upon the health of the people, especially the poor, and as a consequence the mortality from Tuberculosis is very great. The average mortality from tuberculosis in Bombay in 1909, was 2·9 per mille, as compared to 2 2 in Manchester, and 1·7 in London. In point of population and the like there is considerable similarity between Bombay, and the English Cities of London and Manchester, but in the case of the latter, superior sanitary organisation has effectually lowered the death-rate. The mean mortality from phthisis in Bombay during the past ten years, ending 1906, according to the different communities was as follows :—Mahomedans 11 per mille ; Hindus 5·1 ; Parsis 1·4 ; Europeans ·3. The Parsi community, though showing a comparatively low death-rate, have with their usual progressive proclivities already taken steps to provide for their sick poor the benefits of the Sanatorium treatment. They have built the Bahadurji Sanatorium at Deolali for this purpose. It is a very successful institution. During the short time it has been in existence it has shown remarkable satisfactory results. The success thus achieved ought to be a stimulus and example to other communities for adopting like measures for themselves. The Mahomedans show the highest death-rate from the disease, and their leaders will doubtless take early steps to meet their requirements. Next to Mahomedans rank we, Hindus, in point of mortality from Tuberculosis, and it behoves us to adopt early measures to establish Sanatoria specially suited to our habits and ways of living. For the middle and poor classes of our community specially, such an institution is a pressing necessity. The wealthy too may often find a sanatorium of great use and convenience, but they are more likely to rely on their own resources of medical help and comforts of living. The middle and poor classes are for the most part helpless, unless the general community comes to their rescue by providing charitable organisations like this in suitable places. It is not only a kindness to the poor, but a benefit to the whole community to have sufferers from Tuberculosis separately treated, and a sanatorium affords the best means of such separate treatment.

As I have already said, Sanatoria for the treatment of Tuberculosis have to be built on high altitudes, since the air at such places is purer and lighter than on the plains. On mountain tops the pressure on the respiratory organs is lighter, the lungs are left free to work more easily, and fresh and pure air has the effect of killing tubercular bacilli. A hill-station is, therefore, considered to be the most suitable place for building a Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

AN IDEAL PLACE FOR SANATORIUM.

Among the hill-stations within easy reach of Bombay, the most suitable are Matheran, Khandala and Lonavla on the one side and Igatpuri and Deolali on the other. But most of them have already become the favourite health resorts of rich people and are in consequence overcrowded. The most essential feature of a sanatorium for Tuberculosis is that it should be as separated as possible from thickly populated areas. These requirements of a sanatorium are, all things considered, best met by Karla. In altitude it is in no way inferior to any of the other hill-stations. Its climate is dry and healthy throughout the year. It commands a large expanse of open country giving a free scope for fresh breezes from the west. It has a railway station with a fairly convenient service of trains, and a small market place which is capable of considerable development. It is yet an untapped country in point of building exploitation, and affords an infinite supply of cheap land. But the most important point which weighed with the Committee to select Karla as the site for the Sanatorium is, that possessing, as it does, all the requirements of a sanatorium for consumptives, it has a distinct advantage over Deolali and Nasik in that, even in the hottest part of the year, its temperature never rises above 95 °, while that at Deolali and Nasik goes even above 105 ° at times. There are instances in which tuberculous patients have had to leave Deolali on account of its intense heat for some cooler place. The suitability of Karla in point of climate is attested to by some distinguished medical men of this Presidency. Considerations like these led the Committee to give preference to Karla as the most suitable place for establishing a sanatorium. In 1910 the Committee met at Karla and this site was selected as the best available, situated as it is in the centre of a valley on an elevated ground and directly open to the cool and bracing breezes from the west. Arrangements were then made to purchase this plot which is about 30 acres for Rs. 1,700, a cost exceedingly low when compared with cost of land at any other hill station. It was then proposed that the scheme should consist of :—(1) A set of separate cottages for middle class patients ; (2) two pavilions providing room for 12 in-door poor patients in each, with accommodation for their attendants; (3) a dispensary and residence for a Medical Officer and Superintendent; (4) quarters for Sanatorium servants; (5) a small building for provision shops; (6) wells for the supply of water; (7) a nice garden around the Sanatorium buildings; and (8) two roads joining the public roads on both sides. It is intended that the inmates of the cottages should pay their own expense for food, and clothing, and that they should have the option of having their own medical treatment, or they might get advice and treatment from the medical officer of the Sanatorium free of charge. They should also pay a nominal charge for the various services, such as scavenging, &c., rendered by the sanatorium servants. The inmates of the pavilions, however, will be supplied with food and clothing as well as medical treatment at the cost of the Sanatorium Committee. The dispensary attached to the Sanatorium is mainly intended for the in-patients. But it is the earnest desire of the Committee that the poor people of the surrounding locality who, I know from personal experience, are badly in want of medical aid, should be allowed to attend the dispensary as out-patients free of charge. This dispensary will, therefore, be a charitable institution by itself and will serve a very useful purpose and meet and urgent need of the general public on this side. The provision shops also will be of great use to the inmates of the cottages, who being alien to the locality would otherwise have to face a great difficulty in obtaining their daily provisions. The Committee have engaged a contractor who will undertake not only the supply of provisions and fuel to the inmates of the cottages at a reasonable cost, but will also supply good and fresh milk which is a most important consideration in the case of tubercular patients. To provide out-door occupation to the patients as well as healthy grounds for recreation and walk in fresh, pure, and open air, it is proposed to lay out a nice garden around the sanatorium buildings. A road has been constructed from the Sanatorium side to join the trunk road from Bombay to Poona on the north. It may be asked how it is that the Committee has selected this longer route to the Karla station, instead of joining their road to the Karla station road on the East. The explanation is that during the three months of the monsoon the river, which is now quite dry, is flooded, and it is impossible to cross it for want of a bridge. Your Excellency will permit me to take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the great inconvenience caused to the public during the rains. To my certain knowledge there have been many accidents on account of people having to cross the river, and a sudden rush of water from the Lonavla side carrying them away to a deplorable end. I have had a great deal of correspondence both with the Government and the Local Board, but have not received a satisfactory reply from either. The Government authorities maintained that the public should bear 1-2 the expense, which the people on this side are too poor to bear; while the Local Board flatly refused our request for want of funds. Under the circumstances on behalf of the Santorium Committee and the people of these parts, I beseech Your Excellency to give early consideration to this matter and provide the public with a convenience of which they are in urgent need. It is for this reason that the Committee have preferred a longer route to the north instead of the shorter one to the east. As soon as a bridge is built and funds permit, the Committee will see their way to construct another road joining the Karla Station Road on the east, to be used during the day months of the year, and for which land has already been acquired. The Committee commenced their building operations in October 1909 and have up to now completed the following buildings:—1 pavilion Rs. 12,000, 15 cottages Rs. 60,000, 1 dispensary and Doctor's Residence Rs. 5,000, 1 building for provision shops etc., 4,500, 1 quarter for compounder and nurse Rs. 3,000, 1 kitchen and quarters for relatives of poor people, Rs. 8,000, 1 well, Rs. 1,200, 1 road. Rs. 3,000, land Rs. 1,700. Total cost, Rs. 98,400. This sum excluding the cost of drainage and water arrangements has already been met by the Committee from the available funds.

APPEAL TO HINDU MILLIONAIRES.

The Karla Sanatorium is a purely charitable institution. It is the first institution of its kind so far as the Hindu community is concerned. We earnestly appeal to the Rajas, Princes, Chiefs, Jahagirdars, Inamdars and the merchant princes of the Presidency to support the institution with handsome donations. It is an object of charity and humanity which, we hope, will surely appeal to the generosity of Hindu benefactors. The appeal is only a moderate one. The sum herein estimated, large as it may seem, is but a drop in the ocean, considering the vastness of the suffering and the magnitude of the relief to be obtained. If the response made is in excess of the demand here made, the Committee will be glade to extend the scope of its operations. The amount of suffering calling for relief is large enough to need any possible expansion. Every donation, however small, will be welcome and will be duly acknowledged in the press or by inscriptions on tablets to be fixed in prominent places in the Sanatorium. Indian charity always voluntarily flows in a continuous and copious stream. It is always responsive to the call of suffering. Let us, therefore, bespeak for this Sanatorium for Tuberculosis the same free and copious flow of Hindu charity that has been known to flow in the past. It is an object eminently worthy of the attention of all benevolent persons, and richly deserves all the support that can be extended to it. His Excellency Lord Hardinge in his inaugural address at the opening of the Dharampur Sanatorium last year, laid great stress upon the necessity of taking all possible precautions against the spread of infection, and of framing rules and regulations to that effect. The Committee of the Karla Sanatorium always have this valuable advice of H. E. the Viceroy, before their mind's eye, and have accordingly framed strict rules to prevent the spread of infection here. In view of this they are also going to provide the Sanatorium with all possible appliance such as sterilizer for clothes, disinfecting apparatus for the sputa and excreta of tuberculous patients, &c. Rules for the admission of patients and for their general line of conduct after they are once admitted have also been framed. There is another treatment besides the open air treatment for Tuberculosis—I mean the treatment of administering Tuberculin either by injection or by mouth. His Excellency the Viceroy referred to this in his address when laying the foundation stone of the Hardinge Hospital last year. The Committee will be very glad to give the benefit of this treatment to patients desiring to take advantage of it. They are thinking of securing, when funds permit, the services of a Tuberculin specialist who has recieved special training in England and who has also worked in some European hospitals and sanatoria. In the meanwhile I would take this opportunity of appealing to any public-spirited and benevolent Hindu medical gentleman to undertake this noble work.—(Applause) Sir Bhalchandra concluded by thanking their Excellencies to be present there that afternoon.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In declarig senatorium opened His Excellency spoke as follows:—

Sir Balchandra Krishna, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Lady Clarke and I are very glad to have been able to pay a flying visit to Karla on this interesting occasion. We have met to inaugurate the first Hindu Sanatorium for the treatment of Tuberculosis which has been created in the Presidency. The need of such an institution has long been recognised and I congratulate all who have, by contributions or work, helped to bring the idea which first presented itself in 1905 to practical realisation. The choice of a site must have given cause for much anxious thought to the Committee. We now know with some certainty the conditions which must be avoided in places where Tubercular patients are to be treated; but I imagine that we cannot lay down with absolute precision the qualities which should produce the best curative effects. The advantages of Karla, which Dr. Turner and Colonel Dimmock have described, seem to be exceptional. But the greater part of the year at least, there will be abundance of fresh dry air here, while a pure water-supply and satisfactory system of drainage will be provided. The monsoon rainfall of about 70 inches is heavier than is desirable; but experience will soon show whether any bad effect on the patients is produced, and I understand that in that case a temporary move to Telegaon would not be difficult.

I am glad to see that provision is being made for the free housing and treatment of the poor, while the middle class patients are separately accommodated. There can be no doubt that Sanatoriums like this can do much to check the development of Tuberculosis before the incurable stage has been reached; but it is now generally realized that living in pure dry air is not all that is required. Daily exercise carefully adjusted to suit individual cases is an important element, and gardening has been found to be beneficial. I am glad to know that opportunities for this delightful pursuit will be available. Tubercular complaints are generally very depressing, and the more patients under treatment can be induced to take an interest in life the better their progress may be expected to be. I am strongly of opinion that Tuberculin treatment, which, in early stages of the disease, has proved to be efficacious should be tried in this Sanatorium. This treatment involves no special difficulty, but it entails regular observation, because the dose should be gradually increased and severe reactions avoided. I am quite sure that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna's appeal to the Indian Medical Profession to come forward with help in this important direction will not fall on deaf ears. The interesting address to which we have listened shows how much careful thought has been expended on the creation of this Institution. Nothing can be more important than the prevention of infection within the Sanatorium itself. Either no advanced and highly infectious cases should be admitted, or the precautions should be as complete as possible. This, as we have been assured, is a point which the Committee has carefully considered. In the days before the infectious nature of Tuberculosis had been recognized, the health resorts to which sufferers were sent became centres at which the disease was contracted by healthy persons. In a Sanatorium like this it is not only necessary that there should be regulations embodying the necessary precautions, but it is essential that the discipline should suffice to ensure that those regulations are strictly enforced. Health discipline thus learned in Institutions of this character has proved valuable in the after lives of patients leading them to take better care of themselves, and to appreciate the advantages of an abundance of pure air. I am sure that the patients successfully treated here will, in many cases, become missionaries of sanitary ideas thus adding to the value of the Sanatorium.

FUNDS STILL NEEDED.

As we have been told, funds are still required to complete the buildings and to provide for recurring expenditure. When we realize the insidious advance of Tubercular disease in our great towns, we must warmly welcome the practical efforts which the Hindu Community are making to bring succour to those who are afflicted. Such an Institution as this is a charitable work in the best sense and I have no doubt that it will receive the full support which it has a right to claim from the many warm-hearted philanthropists of the Community. I am quite sure that as the good work which will be carried on here become widely known, the demands upon the available accommodation will be very heavy and the scope of your scheme will have to be extended. I hope that the Managing Committee will keep in touch with the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League. The results obtained here will be important as guides in the campaign upon which we have embarked and mutual interchange of knowledge will certainly be beneficial. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna appeals to me for a bridge in this neighbourhood and I will look into the question. I know of many places in the Deccan, where bridges are much needed and I wish it were possible to supply them all; but we must help first the places where the traffic is heaviest. In times of financial stringency the pinch is instantly felt in the Public Works Department: and I fear that the present is not a propitious moment for the bridge at Karla.

I have now the honour to declare this Hindu Sanatorium to be open and to wish it a large and an increasing sphere of beneficence in saving valuable lives, in carrying hope to the afflicted and in spreading knowledge of the laws of health among the people who have urgent need of their application.

Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, in proposing a vote of thanks to His Excellency, spoke of the immense popularity His Excellency possessed, and said that no other Governor had been so sympathetic as Sir George Clarke. Sir Narayen regretted that the end of His Excellency's administratian was approaching.

Major Hutchinson, who seconded the motion, made an instructive speech in the course of which he gave Sir Bhalchandra many valuable, practical hints for the improvement the sanatorium.

FOREIGN OFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 5.)

NAPOLEON'S CLOTHES.

Here and there in different museums in France, notably at the Invalides in the Military Museum, and at the Museum of Decorative Art in the Pavillon de Rohan at the Louvre, admirers of Napoleon may come across his uniforms, hats, and Court robes, and scarcely one who has seen even half the motley collection, but wonders a little at the strange difference between the shabby cocked hat and "redingote grise" and the extraordinary sumptuousness of the Court robes. The whole wardrobe of the Coronation is laid out in the Pavillon de Rohan, and surely few costumes ever showed such weight of gold embroidery and such material richness, and yet such real vulgarity. That rain-worn cocked-hat shown at Fontainebleau or the two others shown at the Invalides, and the steel grey overcoat, slightly cut and soiled, but still serviceable, which is also in the Invalides, all look much more in taste and certainly much more in character so far as Napoleon is concerned. The large gold-embroidered bees, which replaced the banished fleurs-de-lys as a decorative motive, are finely wrought—the velvet and the silk are the best that could be had, each detail is worked out with care; and yet the whole effect, with clashing colour and clumsy design, is disappointing indeed. Any brocade waistcoat of the earlier century or huntsman's "pink" of to-day would look prettier and yet more dignified. But the cocked-hat and the overcoat, even in their rude simplicity, have all the sense of style which these pretentious garments lack. They are well designed and well made, and they always show purpose and idea. Yet Napoleon was much less careful with his everyday clothes than with his court finery. Possibly he was not an authority in the matter of tailoring. At all events he seemed to be the last man to understand the economy of dress, and even had he lived after Carlyle it might have been held certain that he had never read a page of "Sartor Resartus." An authority, lecturing on the subject the other day, said that he spent money foolishly on repairs, when new clothes would have been better, and yet persisted in wiping his pen on his white riding breeches and scorching the soles of his boots by using his feet instead of a poker. It was all rather false economy; in some of these matters no man was more careful, but in others certainly none was more careless. He used constantly to deduct large percentages from tailors' bills, but the tailors, knowing all this beforehand, were sometimes even more handsomely paid than they really hoped. And it seems rather ridiculous that the great Emperor should have changed his tailors, because one made his usual redingote grise at £6 8s. instead of £8 charged by the other. But apparently this was the cause of the change, although another bill may have had some influence in the decision. This is a strange document, just rediscovered and published for the first time, relating to repairs to the Coronation costume. It is included in the accounts of the tailor Chevalier for the year 1806. Napoleon having scored the great victory of Austerlitz, was coming back to Paris to make a great impression. His Coronation robes were to be prepared. But it was no simple matter. Napoleon had grown stouter, and therefore the following:—

For enlarging the coronation costume and relining it with six ells of satin at 12s., £3 10s.

For enlarging six pairs of riding breeches, 16s.

Rearrangement of the backs of two waist-coats, 8s.

Enlargement of a hunting coat, 26s.

Enlargement of twenty-four pairs of riding breeches, £3 16s.

This and a hundred and one odd little details were furnished the other evening by Dr. Daymard in the course of a lecture before the "Old Papers" Club in Paris. Of the host of facts I may perhaps add two others. The little cocked-hat cost as a rule just less than £2 at Poupart's, the hatter's. Between 1800 and 1815, Napoleon used or at least wore more than 120.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAMPUR STATE, April 13.

His Highness the Nizam's donation of five lakhs to the Moslem University has now been paid. His Highness has also raised his annual grant to Rs. 36,000. Salar Jung, the Third has given a lakh on coming into his estate in the Hyderabad State, and Nawab Muhinuddin Khan, son of late Sir Asmat Jah, has given one and half lakhs.

The total cash in the hands of the Moslem University is now twenty-six lakhs, leaving only one lakh more to be collected to bring the total to minimum required.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by, the English mail:—

The Coal Strike.

LONDON, March 31.

The hardships caused by the miners' strike are increasing in severity.

At Middlesborough 10,000 persons are being fed through the Mayor's Fund, while 7,000 others are receiving out-relief.

At Cardiff 3,700 children are being fed through charity. Many families are without food and numerous persons are sick.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester has opened a fund for the relief of the poor.

There is great destitution at Stockport, Lancaster, Swinton, and Tyldesley.

The Glasgow Municipal Council has voted £2,000 to the local relief fund.

The National Free Church Council is organising relief committees in every district in Great Britain. Collections has been ordered for Good Friday and Easter.

Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Agent-General for New South Wales, is arranging to distribute the New South Wales Government's gift of produce in the Potteries district, where many families are on the verge of starvation. The importers are supplying the produce at cost price.

Doxford and Sons, of Sunderland, are closing their shipbuilding yards owing to a lack of coal. Three thousand men will be thrown out of work.

The unemployed returns disclose the fact that the strike has not caused abnormal distress in London.

The "Statist" anticipates that the Minimum Wage Act will reduce the price of coal by forcing the introduction of scientific mining.

Speaking at Leicester yesterday Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., expressed the hope that the next strike would be for the nationalisation of the mines.

Mr. Ashton, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has issued a personal manifesto advising the miners to vote for a resumption of work. He has taken this step, he states, because some of the leaders of the Federation are advising the men not to resume.

Mr. Onions, treasurer of the South Wales Miners' Federation, speaking to an interviewer, yesterday, expressed regret that the National Miners' Federation had not given some lead or recommendation regarding the ballot at this most critical stage.

Mr. T. Richards, M.P. (Labour), has converted the large majority of the miners in South Wales into voting for a resumption of work.

The miners at three groups of small collieries in Lancashire and those at one group in Staffordshire are averse to voting for a resumption of work pending a settlement of the wages question. A similar feeling is in evidence at Cannock Chase, where the result of the ballot has not yet been announced. Reports from other districts are hopeful that the ballot will result in immediate work, particularly as all the leaders of the miners are advising the men to resume.

At Chirk, in North Wales, the miners polled a majority of over two to one in favour of the resumption of work.

The National Federation of Colliery Surfacemen has issued a manifesto declaring that there must be no resumption of work, until the grievances of the surfacemen have been settled.

The miners at Brynhinallt yesterday passed a resolution to abandon their "foolish loyalty" to men much better off than themselves.

On Friday 2,000 miners in North Warwickshire resumed work, while large numbers resumed in Lancashire and stipulated that they should be paid on the following day, as they were starving.

The members of the Middlothian Miners' Federation have resolved not to return to work until the Wages Boards have settled the rates for the respective districts.

STRIKE PAY DISAPPEARING.

The Miners' Union has disbursed £1,043,250 in strike pay, and it still holds securities of a nominal value of £950,900. These securities belong mostly to Durham, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham. The funds in North Wales, Warwickshire, Cumberland, Somerset, and Bristol are exhausted.

Melbourne, March 31.

The Premier (Mr. Murray) stated yesterday that Victoria would not follow the example of New South Wales and send money towards the relief of those suffering from the effects of the coal strike in England.

Mr. Watt, the Treasurer, said that he did not think that Victoria ought to put an advertising hoarding upon the people who were starving in Great Britain.

New York, March 30.

The Miners' Union has ordered 170,000 men in the anthracite coal regions to come out on strike on Sunday night in order to force the colliery-owners to pay higher wages. There are 500,000 men, and daily wages amounting to 1,000,000 dollars (about £200,000) involved in the dispute.

The Smoke Nuisance.

London, March 29.

A large colliery has arranged to make an experiment with Sir William Ramsay's scheme for the production of electricity at the pit's mouth in order to abate the smoke nuisance.

[Addressing the Smoke Abatement Society, Sir William Ramsay, Professor of Chemistry at the University College, London, said it would be possible, after sinking a shaft on a coal-bearing strata, to admit the oxygen required to burn the coal and then to draw off the gas for producing electric power at the pithead. He believed it would be possible under this scheme to manufacture 16 units of electricity for a penny and to transmit the current 2,000 miles by means of high tension cables.]

Turkish Elections.

Athens, March 30.

Advices from Aivali, in Macedonia, state that during the elections for the Turkish Chamber of Deputies yesterday a riot took place owing to the gendarmes attempting to prevent the Liberals from voting. Twenty persons were killed and 50 others were injured, the victims being mostly Liberal Mussulmans.

The "Messager d'Athens," a French journal, accuses the Young Turks of gerrymandering the elections with a view to excluding from the Ottoman Parliament all prominent Greeks and Liberal candidates of various nationalities.

Tripolitan War.

Cairo, March 30.

The Sheik-ul-Islam declines to organise a general movement against the Italians. The Turks and Arabs in Tripoli have, he states, ample food, but they are short of ammunition.

French Bank Swindle.

Paris, March 30.

A bank was recently formed here with a capital of 10,000,000 francs (about £400,000) for the purpose of investing in mortgages in South America. The public subscribed the full amount of the capital and paid up 400,000 francs (about £16,000). When the police seized the bank's property yesterday they found security for only 2,000 francs (about £80).

Portuguese Riots.

Lisbon, March 30.

At Braganza yesterday the townsfolk, armed with fowling-pieces, attacked the students because the latter had been misconducting themselves. The students defended themselves with automatic pistols and a desperate encounter took place. Women with stilettos joined in the fray.

In the conflict five persons were killed and 23 were wounded.

The military restored order and arrested many of the rioters.

The Panama Canal.

Washington, March 30.

Colonel Goethals, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, suggests that all settlement in the canal zone should be abolished and that the place should be allowed to grow into a jungle, so that it would be of no use to an enemy landing there.

Senator O'Gorman, giving evidence before the Commission yesterday, stated that the Anglo-American Treaty gave the United States the right to fix differential tolls for American ships passing through the Canal. He declared it would be preposterous to require the United States to pay tolls on her own battleships using the waterway.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(Continued from page 4.)

MOTOR-CAR BANDITTI.

Even in the midst of our own pre-occupations, the exploits of the motor-car banditti around Paris have given us more than a transitory thrill. The details you will have learned by telegraph, but it may be said that the whole episode goes to show that the motor-car confers a new and dangerous advantage on desperate criminals, while it materially aids other accused persons to evade the law. It is believed now that Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has temporarily disappeared from the public sight, was spirited out of London in a motor-car. The Paris episode carries another warning. It is a signal proof of the growth of a desperately lawless class in France, which must be regarded as a symptom of considerable gravity. I have known France for 25 years, and go there fairly often. I have often been struck by the growing insecurity of life and property there. It is not confined to Paris, but is equally noticeable in other large towns. Experts consider that Marseilles at night is probably the most dangerous town in Europe. It is very unsafe to wander far from the brilliantly-lighted Cannebiere after dark. Criminals swarm in the narrow streets leading to the harbour, and it is due to the French to say that they are mostly alien. Watch the manager of a Marseilles cafe thrust a couple of big revolvers in his pocket after fastening the night's takings with a chain round his waist; even safes are deemed untrustworthy. The number of quiet law-abiding people in France who now carry revolvers is extraordinary. It has no parallel in England, or even in America. Except in the Western States, Americans do not carry "guns" nowadays any more than Englishmen. The only time I ever carried a revolver in India was during a particularly troubled period in Eastern Bengal, and even then it was only in response to urgent police advice. First I left it under my pillow in the train, and had to rush back from the river steamer to find it. I then dropped it into my greatcoat pocket. My servant left the coat on Dacca platform, and it was not recovered for three days. Thereafter the revolver voyaged safely at the bottom of my trunk.

ASIATICUS.

ELECTRICAL TRADES.

Proposed Association in Bombay.

A movement has been commenced amongst leading firms interested in electrical trades in Bombay to form an Electrical Trades Association. A preliminary meeting has already been held and a Committee has been appointed to draw up a scheme for the conduct of such an Association. When what are considered to be suitable rules have been formulated a meeting of representatives of all firms concerned will be called to discuss the scheme and it is fully anticipated that an association will be formed.

AGRICULTURE IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 13.

The Deputy Director of Agriculture for Sind and his assistant, have been purchasing cows in Karachi during the past few days for the agricultural farm at Pusa. A fine selection of animals has been secured at prices ranging from Rs. 90 to Rs. 125.

The Agricultural Department, on the advice of the Collector of Karachi, Mr. Lawrence, is also making arrangements to open an experimental and demonstration farm at Landhi, near Malir (12 miles from Karachi on the N.-W. Railway line), whence Karachi gets its water-supply. The site of a Casurina plantation there, formerly under the contral of the Forest Department, has been cleared of trees and is being used for the purpose. The Collector is also keenly interested in the improvement and extension of the excellent potato and mango cultivations round and about Malir and Landhi, and is securing the co-operation of the Agricultural Department to this end.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 14.

Mrs. Duer, the wife of Major Duer, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Simla, met with a nasty accident yesterday owing to the motor-car in which she was proceeding with her nieces, the Misses Blackstock of Toronto, from Patiala to Lahore, running into a drain and being upset. Mrs. Duer is suffering from fractured ribs and severe shock but has fortunately escaped internal injuries.

RAIDS INTO SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, April 13.

The Jirgah, which has been arranged in connection with the Brahui raids into Sind, will be held at Quetta on the 18th instant.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step, the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors:

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following are the results for the Handicap Singles and Doubles in the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

Player		Result
E. Kaufmann (+15)	bye	Dawson 6-0, 6-3
G. W. Dawson (Scr)	bye	
H. E. D. Simon (+15·3)	bye	Reid 6-4, 6-3
W. Reid (—40·3)	bye	
E. P. Comber (+1·6)		Rowsell 4-6, 6-4, 6-2
V. N. Rowsell (—3·6)		
F. E. Skipwith (—15·5)		Skipwith 6-1, 6-
G. W. Wyles (—15)		
T. H. Watts (—15·1)		Watts 6-3, 6-8,
R. Sephton (—3·6)		
C. Critchley (—15·1)		Portlock 6-5, 6-2
F. Portlock (—15·3)		
E. Hanser (+3·6)		Hauser 6-2, 8-3
G. S. Milne (Scr)		
C. F. Cowie (—15)		Stuart W. O.
M. G. Stuart (—3·6)		
J. G. Adams (—3·6)		Kuhns 6-2, 6-1
C. W. Kuhns (—15)		
J. R. Landon (—4·6)		Kemp 5-6, 6-3, 7-5
K. Mc. I. Kemp (—4·6)		
J. De. Courtois (Scr)		Culbertson W. O.
I. W. Culbertson (Scr)		
H. Cranshaw (+3·6)		Berey 6-0, 3-6, 7-5
C. E. Berey (+15·3)		
D. B. Binning (—15)		Candler being retired.
A. P. Candler (—3·6)		
A. E. Kibblewhite (—15)		Kibblewhite 8-6, 3-6, 6-4
J. Hannay (—15·2)		
J. P. Barrett (+15)		Roger 6-2, 1-6, 7-5
K. B. Roger (+15)		
J. E. P. Curry (+15)		Morrison 8-6, 6-2
A. B. Morrison (—2·6)		
P. M. D. Sanderson (—15·3)		Sanderson 6-2, 4-6, 6-3
J. D. Sherston-Baker (+15)		
H. E. Brandenberg (+15)		Brandenberg 8-6, 7-5
E. Erb (+15)		
H. B. Bennett (+15)		Bennett 8-6, 6-4
N. Macpherson (Scr)		
G. G. Fletcher (—3·6)		Nicholson 6-5, 3-6, 6-4
M. F. Nicholson (—15·3)		
P. H. Retallack (+4·6)		Hitchcock 9-7, 6-2
R. Hitchcock (+3·6)		
N. C. Barstow (—15)		MacCormack 6-0, 6-1
K. H. McCormack (—30)		
H. M. Kendall (Scr)		Murray 6-5, 2-6, 6-3
H. B. Murray (Scr)		
N. W. Faith (+2·6)		Faith 6-7, 6-4
E. Hargreaves (—15)		
J. F. Fisher (—15·3)		Williams 6-3, 6-4
A. E. Williams (—15·3)		
S. Calvocoressi (—15·2)	bye	
A. W. Baker (Scr)	bye	
N. Thacker (—3·6)	bye	
R. B. Ryall (+15)	bye	
C. Bettoni (+3·6)	bye	

2nd round to be played by Saturday, 27th April.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

Pair		Result
Morrison & Hargreaves (—5·6)	bye	Scaife & Ryall 6-0, 6-4.
Scaife & Ryall (+15)	bye	
Sisson & Steele (+15)		Hart & London 6-2, 6-5
Landon & Hart (—5·6)		
McCormack & Dawson (—15·3)		MacCormack & Dawson W.O.
Stanton & Nelson (—15)		
Powell & Roger (Scr)		Powell & Roger 6-1.
Curry & Faith (+15)		
Portlock & Cranshaw (—15)		Critchley & Barstow 6-5, 6-0
Critchley & Barstow (—15·3)		
Sherston-Baker & MacMillan (+3·6)		S.-Baker MacMillan 6-4, 6-0
Wheeler & Candler (Scr)		
Froom & G S Milne (—5·6)		Froom & Milne 5-6, 6-0, 6-2
Collins & Cassels (—15)		
Watts & Sephton (—15·2)		Fletcher & Nicholson 4-6, 6-0, 6-2
Fletcher & Nicholson (—15·3)		
I. G. Adams & H E D Simon (+15)		Adams & Simon W.O.
Binning & Murray (—3·6)		
J. P. Orr & W Reid (—30)		Orr & Reid W.O.
Kuhns & M G Stuart (—15)		
Kendall & Sanderson (—15)		Williams & Culbertson 6-0, 3-6, 8-6
Williams & Culbertson (—15)		
Skipwith & Coombs (—30·3)		Skipwith & Coombs 6-5, 6-4
Hutchence & DeCourtois (+15)		
E Jackson & Retallack (—15·1)	bye	
Bettoni & Willmott (—2·6)	bye	
Hannay & Hitchcock (—4·6)	bye	

2nd round to be played by Saturday, 27th April.

EGYPTIAN VISITOR TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, April 13.

Syed Rasheedriza, of Egypt, arrived here yesterday on a few days' visit to the Anglo-Oriental College. He was met at the railway station by the trustees, Nawab Viqura-ul-mulk and the college staff. The Syed will preach a sermon to students and attend the garden party which is being arranged by Maulvi Habee Burrahman Khan in his honour.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

[BY "BOBSTAY"]

Before giving a description of Saturday's races it may be of interest to tell you something of the occurrences in the yachting world of Bombay during the Easter Holidays.

There was a most encouraging revival of that most interesting side of the sport which is called, for want of a more descriptive term, cruising. No less than seven of the Club boats spent the holidays away from home at various parts of the coast. All this goes to show that there is plenty of enthusiasm for this form of yachting if only means can be found to give it scope. In spite of a considerable amount of stormy weather, or perhaps I should say on account of it, the boats which essayed the troubled waters outside the harbour had a most interesting and enjoyable time, and, from all accounts, the boats have still further endeared themselves to the hearts of their owners by their excellent behaviour in adverse circumstances and the way in which they rose to the occasion every time although often the occasion was short and very steep.

Curlew with the blushing Marie Louise made the interesting port of Rewadanda, about eleven miles to the southward of Kennery, their objective and on arrival there found Erin in possession. The three crews, which, by the way, were considerably stronger as regards the amateur element, enjoyed a glorious week-end in spite of a recalcitrant "Primus" which, however, was eventually made to see the error of it way and behave with due respect to its owners. Two members of this party had an opportunity of testing the truth of the old saying about the things one sees when one has not got a gun, as, during an expedition of discovery up the creek, they came upon a fine specimen of the mugger tribe which leaped towards them open-mouthed and disappeared in the waters of the creek. Some of the others who spent the night in a bungalow on the southern shore of the creek, in Jangira State were aroused during the silence of the night by what they declare to have been a panther falling through the roof, we, however, have it on excellent authority that it eventually materialized into a Tarantula of ferocious aspect. On the way back to Bombay the Tomtits had quite a lively time of it and proved themselves the trusty sea-boats that we all know them to be. Erin burst her bobstay but her crew effected repairs in a speedy and seamanlike manner and arrived in port in good trim.

Two other Tomtits made the Thana Creek the scene of their labours and apparently enjoyed themselves to the top of their beat; one party, indeed, dined, at night with electric light and slept under electric fans; this appears to need some explanation but is the essence of simplicity when explained.

Of the larger boats Minx started on Thursday morning and arrived at Janjira in the evening where they spent the night rolling a good deal owing to their having taken up the wrong anchorage, which is not a difficult thing to do in that particular port as the proper anchorages look as if they ought to be uncomfortable owing to their situation whereas they are the reverse. On Good Friday they sailed South and arrived in the evening at Harnai, which is a very comfortable anchorage during the N. W. Monsoon though it must be most unpleasant during the S. W., here they spent the night and set out in the morning on the long beat home to Bombay where they arrived safe and sound on Tuesday afternoon.

Eileen which started on Friday afternoon and sailed all night found herself on Saturday morning about eleven off Port Dabhol, between 80, and 90 miles down the coast her crew decided not to go into that port, as time was short, but to make for Harnai some fifteen miles further North; however, when just about to enter the latter port, the look out reported "Minx" hull down about six miles due North, so the skipper decided to give chase, and "Minx" was duly overhauled a little North of Bankot; both boats spent the night together in Shriwardham Bay and the crews enjoyed some excellent surf bathing next morning. From Shriwardham Bay to Bombay proved quite an interesting and exciting voyage, for Eileen's crew as it was two days of dead beating against a strong N. N. W. wind, and the mainsail split on both days, repairs were quickly effected and Eileen arrived in port in good condition and under full canvas.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

As regards last Saturday's races; perhaps the fact of its being the 13th of the month is accountable for the number of mishaps that occurred; luckily none of them were very serious still in some cases they were intensely irritating.

As the usual schooner was not available Eileen played the part of Committee Boat for the start of the first two races and when she had to get ready for her own race a Jolly Boat was entrusted with that important office.

At 2 o'clock the wind had not made up its mind as to whether it should blow hard or just a gentle zephyr; however by the time the metre boats were ready to start the race for Mrs. Macbeth's cup sharp gusts were ruffling the water of the harbour and giving promise of a fine blow which materialized very quickly into a very fresh breeze indeed.

The metre boats had an excellent start Maya and Corrie crossing the line simultaneously with Nelta only 3 seconds behind.

It was a broad reach down to Sunk Rack where Nelta was well clear, Maya arrived second, but gave the rock a wide berth and Corrie taking a sharper turn found herself about half a length ahead when they had both settled down on their course to Mark Buoy; however with spinnakers set to port Maya gradually went past her, and the order round Mark Buoy was Nelta with an increased lead, Maya with Corrie close behind. On rounding the buoy Nelta and Maya hauled their wind and stood up North for a short time to take advantage of the last of the ebb, Corrie on the other hand went about immediately round the buoy intent on getting across the ebb as quickly as possible and benefiting by the first of the flood which had set in on the west side of the harbour, and it is very difficult to say which course was the better, in fact it is probable that in the particular combination of circumstances they were both equally good.

At the Committee Boat the order remained the same though Nelta had increased her lead to 4 minutes the other two being separated by seconds only. It was a broad reach out to N. Karanja, though Maya tried to use her spinnaker and failed. Another broad reach on the other tack brought the boats from N. Karanja to Mark Buoy where all the boats hauled their sheets for the beat in to the Committee Vessel. Nelta, although a long way ahead, was unable to save her fresh wind handicap, and the race resolved itself into a struggle between Maya and Corrie which the former eventually won after starboard-tacking Corrie about 100 yards from the line.

The description of this race would be incomplete without a word of thanks to the captain of the "Imailia" for his courtesy in altering his helm slightly so as to let the two six mere boats cross in front of him, as otherwise the race would probably have been spoiled for one or both of them.

MRS. MACBETH'S CUP & METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 2-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya	12 20	Mr. V.T. Janson	5 27 39	2 15 17
Corrie	12 20	Mr. C. Comber	5 27 52	2 25 32
Nelta	Scr	Mr. D. Blythe	5 18 23	2 28 23

Course: Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel—N Karanja starboard—Mark Buoy starboard—Cee Vessel.—Length 13·23 miles.—Wind N W Strength fresh—1st prize won by Maya.

The Tomtits had a fine start, with the exception of Cricket which was very late and with spinnakers set went off at a tremendous pace to Mark Buoy rounding the buoy in a bunch they had a broad reach down to South Karanja where they arrived at the same time as Eileen which was coming round the buoy the opposite way.

Mavourneen was well ahead and going strong and came round the buoy at once to find Eileen bearing down on her stem on; the latter gave way and kept well clear of the swarm of Tomtits which were fighting for second place with that intense though silent earnestness which characterizes great endeavours. Coralie had the worst of bad luck and hit one of the other boats, lost way in consequence, and drifted on to the buoy. Maud hauled her wind and held some time before going about on the starboard tack and appears to have scored by so doing as she reached the Committee Boat 45 seconds ahead of Mavourneen. On the run out to Middle Ground buoy Mavourneen had the misfortune to capsize, at least, that is to say, as far as a Tomtit can capsize, Maud and Cricket hastened to her aid. Maud arriving first found Mavourneen's doughty owners sitting astride the rudder in a manner strongly reminiscent of Mr. Saltbee on his patent non-capsizable boat, a picture of which appears in a late number of "Punch"; after strenuous endeavours they took him on board, and continued the race getting the gun and taking the class prize. Mavourneen in the meantime tied up to an anchored prow and was bailed out and her sporting owner took charge of her again and completed the course though too late to be timed.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE AND TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	8 5	Lt Col N Kirby, R E	Gave up.	
Maud	8 53	Officers, R E	5 21 0	2 12 7
Mavourneen	Scr	Mr Newman Taylor	Not timed.	
Millie	10 30	Messrs Chapman and Twiddle	5 28 21	2 17 51
Swallow	12 7	Mr A S Folkes	5 24 27	2 12 20
Cricket	16 58	Mr T S Gregson	5 23 24	2 6 26
Anna	21 1	Officers H M's Mint	5 37 28	2 16 27

Course: Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—S Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 9·07 miles. Wind N W Strength fresh. Class prize won by Maud, 2nd prize won by Cricket and 3rd prize won by Swallow. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

B. Class start left something to be desired as both Trixie and Antelope were late.

Erin shortly after the start carried away one of her stays and had to give up so that the race resolved itself into a struggle between Trixie and Lylie in which the former had easily the best of it, why we cannot exactly understand as Lylie has hitherto been looked upon as the heavy weather boat.

Antelope did very creditably, but it was certainly not her day.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	8 37	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver	5 40 10	2 21 33
Erin	8 37	Mr M F G Sandes-Magill	Gave up	
Lylie	8 37	Messrs D Fraser & R E Fischer	5 45 29	2 26 52
Antelope	23 58	Officers, Warwick Regt.	6 7 27	2 33 29

Course:—Committee Vessel—N Karanja starboard—Mark Buoy starboard Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—Committee Vessel—Length 11·51 miles—Wind N W Strength fresh—1st Prize won by Trixie—Time-limit 6-45 p.m. Lylie saves entrance.

Three boats started in "A" Class and a very pleasant though at the same time strenuous sail resulted in a win for Eileen though Melody would have won easily but for an unfortunate accident in round the mark N. Karanja Buoy where she gybed and tore last her mainsail on the buoy. Eileen too had the bad luck to burst her racing jib, but luckily had a spare one on board.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise	35 25	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	5 23 30	1 56 36
Melody	24 43	Officers, R. A.	Gave up.	
Eileen IV.	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Major Meter	5 15 37	1 53 37

Course:—Committee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel N Karanja port—Committee Vessel—Length 12·95 miles—Wind N W fresh. 1st Prize won by Eileen IV. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Suggested Change in the Existing System.

The committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to suggest improvements in the Municipal Act and in the procedure of Municipal elections, in their "ad-interim" report, state that Government should be approached with a request that the Municipal Act be amended on the lines suggested in the following propositions:

(1) That following the procedure adopted at the election of the representatives of the Mahomedan Community of Bombay to the Legislative Council, the Municipal Commissioner should, before the publication of the Preliminary Election Roll, call upon each of the firms mentioned in the Roll to nominate a representative, who must either be a partner of the firm or its manager or some one in the service of the firm, for representing the firm under Clause (h) of Section 28 of the Municipal Act for the purpose of election, and that the name of the person thus nominated be entered in the final Election Roll of Voters as representing the particular firm.

(2) That it should be distinctly laid down in the Municipal Act that the revised Election Roll for coming into operation, under Section 21 (1) of the Municipal Act, on the 10th December shall be final.

(3) That Section 33 of the Municipal Act should be amended so as to make it perfectly clear that except on the ground of general intimidation and the acceptance or rejection of invalid nomination papers affecting the whole election, the Judge shall not have the power to set aside the whole election, the Judge having the power to set aside the election of each individual on specific grounds.

(4) That Section 34 of the Act be amended so as to enact that if for any cause no election is held or the whole election is set aside, or an insufficient number of Councillors is returned, a fresh election shall be held.

(5) That provision should be made to the effect that an appeal shall lie to the High Court against the findings of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court.

(6) That in case no nominations are received for any Ward Election, the Corporation may appoint Councillors.

(7) That Clause (p) of Section 28 be amended so as to throw on the person challenging the votes, the onus of proving to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the votes recorded at a poll were bogus.

(8) That Section 33 of the Municipal Act should be amended so as to provide against the improper reception as well as the improper rejection by the Commissioner of a nomination.

(9) That a clause be added to Section 16 of the Municipal Act to the effect that a person shall be disqualified for election as a Councillor if he has not attained the age of 21 years.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta approves of the whole report excepting the second proposal.

Mr. S. S. Mistry and Dr. Sukhia have made separate minutes objecting to the suggestions made by the Committee.

Mr. Joseph Baptista suggests that the appeal to the High Court should be limited to questions of law only.

TRAM SERVICE IN BOMBAY.

The Tramway Committee in their report on the proposal that indicator lights be provided at the stopping stations state that in order to increase the conspicuousness of the stations it has been arranged with the Managing Director of the Company to have the tramway poles painted in black and white colours.

With regard to the extension of the service from Parel terminus to Dadar, the Committee, after a careful consideration, state that the extension is not urgently called for at present. They, however, recommend that the Tramway Company may be asked to keep this proposal in view for future consideration.

Regarding the desirability of erecting a central refuge at the Pydhowni Circus Junction, they state: The Committee have discussed this question with the Managing Director of the Tramways Company who has expressed his willingness to move the Directors to provide at the Company's cost a refuge on the Company's land adjoining the stables on the spot, if the Corporation approve of the site. The Committee recommend that this proposal be accepted.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 13.

The Magistrate, Western Division, to-day sentenced G. Paterson, a quarter-master on the steamer "Gloucestershire" to two months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, a further term of fourteen days, for being found in possession of thirty ounces of cocaine, value at Rs. 2,400.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE OVER A STEAMER.

On Saturday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, was called on the suit of A. M. Jeewanji and Company against Gulam Hussein Isaji as an urgent matter. In this case his Lordship had ranted an interim injunction restraining the defendnt's steamer Zimmeric from proceding to sea withut satisfying the plaintiffs' claims, which amounted o about Rs. 2,01,000, on the ground that the teamer was mortgaged to the plaintiffs, and the efendant had not complied with one of the condiions of the mortgage requiring him to insure the teamer for Rs. 3,00,000 and to assign the insurancepolicy to the plaintiffs as security for their mortgage lebt. The parties were Borahs.

The Hon. Mr. T. J. Strongman, instructed by Mr. Merwanji K. Alpaiwala, of Messrs. Bicknell Merwanji and Romer, appeared to show cause against he rule and to apply for the dissolution of the nterim injunction. He asked also that the steamer night be taken from the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court of Bombay and allowed it to roceed to Calcutta, where she was under a charter vith Messrs. Andrew, Yule and Company to proceed n twelve voyages to and from Bombay to Calcutta, nly two of which had been performed. Insurance ad already been effected, said counsel, on the teamer for £20,000 running from 1st September, 1911, to 31st August, 1912, with James Hartley Cooper and Company, brokers, of Lloyd's, in London. The defendant held certificates that in the event of the ship being lost or destroyed and on his receiving the policy-money from Lloyd's, he would hold £15,000 for the plaintiffs. Rs. 30,000 had been paid as premium for the policy, but the document had not yet been received from London. This was a sum considerably in excess of the plaintiffs' Rs. 2,01,000. The rate of freight had jumped from 5s. 2d. to 8s. 8d. per ton; there was no knowing that it would now rise still. Damages for nonperformance of charter with the Yule firm would mean a loss of some Rs. 18,000 per trip; and the loss of profits besides that would be Rs. 10,000 per trip.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshah, of Messrs. Payne and Company, for the plaintiffs, said in the event of the ship being lost or destroyed, his clients had no remedy. Four months had expired since the deed was executed. They were entitled to the possession of the ship as its mortgagees at any moment for their two lakhs. There had been a clear breach of the undertaking on he part of the defendant, who, whatever he might ave done with the insurance of the ship, had failed secure them with the policy.

His Lordship said there was a very clear breach of e stipulation, but in the circumstances mentioned r the defendants, the interim injuction should not continued any longer. It was removed and the amer allowed to proceed to sea until she accomished the present voyage from and to Bombay. by the time she returned to Bombay, the plainfs' conditions were not complied with, the rule ght be brought on in Court by the plantiffs.

Mr. Setalvad suggested that defendant should be on terms, and the policy assigned to the plains.

Mr Strangman said that the he had been jest aking with Mr. Merwanji, the solicitor instructing n, and the whole certificate for the policy for 3,00,000 would be assigned to the plaintiffs at sent.

The rule was to stand over till the steamer's return Bombay

ISPUTE BETWEEN WIDOWS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, Saturday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, called on the suit of Divalibai (14) widow Soni Narandas Panachand against her elder widow Amba, Amba's daughter Lilawati and the vocate-General. Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed Messrs. Maneckial and Kazin C. Tyebji, applied the appointment of a receiver of the estete, ich was stated to be worth about two lakhs, on ground that Rs. 41,000 had disappeared within ar, and the first defendant had proved herself apable to discharge her duties as an cutrix by reason of her having advanced moneys Amritlal Dayaram, her nephew, for the Bombay Jewellery Works, and to his brother Manilal. e plaintiff was also entitled to Rs. 250 per month, ng her share in the rent for twenty months under igment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod. These ne to Rs. 5,000, which should be paid to the intiff. There were two immovable properties which there was no guarantee that the plaintiff uld not sell them and apply the sale-money to own use. Amritlal was now a convict in the l in respect of the jewellery frauds.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. F. E. nshah, of Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared the defence, and undertook not to part with the o immovable properties, which were worth about s. 1,10,000 in order to remove the cause of contion in Court.

Mr. Strangman said he was ready to take an ministration decree at once and would deposit th his solicitors Rs. 2,000. Mr. Justice Macleod's cree was under appeal; there was rather a nice int of law against it. If the decree was set aside appeal, as there was no guarantee that the plainf would be in a position to return the moneys ven to her in excess of her maintenance allowance. hey were ready to double the allowance, if e plaintiff's solicitors undertook to refund rsonally the excess amount in the event of the cree being upset in the Appeal Court.

By consent an administration decree was passed. he first defendant was to file accounts, and if acts wilful defaults were found against her, the other rties were at liberty to apply to the Court on that oting. The first defendant undertook to deposit th her solicitors Rs. 2,000 as security for the plainf's share, if any, in the estate, and on the filing of e accounts, she was to deposit such further amount might be shown to be due. Inspection of books as to be given to the plaintiff.

It was certified that the terms of the decree were r the benefit of the minor.

A JAPANESE DRUG.

In the suit of Morii Shita and Company, a apanese firm, who are the proprietors of a drug alld Gin-Tan, vs. Hasanali Sulemanji, the Borah rm, who are the sellers of it, an application for ajunction was made by the Hon. Mr. Strangman restrain the defendant from selling the drug. t came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman n Saturday.

"What is the name—Gin Tonic?" inquired his Lordship amid laughter.

Mr. Strangman: Gin-Tan, my Lord. The drug ent for sale is worth Rs. 32,000.

His Lordship: Enough to poison the country, if t be poison. (More laughter.)

Mr. Strangman said the defendant had committed breach of the agreement, by which one Gajanand Rambhow Chowbal was to be kept as the salesman. Chowbal had been dismissed by the defendant.

Interim injunction and a rule for injunction were granted.

SANCTION FOR SET-BACK.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, on aturday, in the suit of Dwarkadass Gordhandas gainst Hira Vahu and others, Mr. Bhulabhai J. esai, for the plaintiff, asked for the sanction of the ourt in regard to an arrangement arrived at with he Municipality, for a house at Kalbadevie belongng to the estate of Parmanandas Jivandas. The tate was worth one crore, and Mr. Anandrao Vinak was the administrator. There was a minor in e suit; the Municipality insisted on sanction om the Court. Certain land was to be given to e Municipality for a set-back, and the rest of the operty, which was a very valuable one, was to main with them for seven years at a nominal rent. hen the property was acquired, they would get . 60,000 as the sale-money. The Corporation d sanctioned the arrangement by a resolution.

His Lordship declared the arrangement to be for benefit of the minor, and sanctioned it.

REQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows e thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian gh cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore s. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON NS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

JEWELLERY FRAUDS SUIT.

At the Bombay Hight Court, on Saturday. before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beamens, was mentioned the suit of Mangaldass Lalubhai against the firm of Keizer and Walter by their constituted attorney Mr. W. Sills and the Official Assignee Mr. R. D. Sethna.

Mr. S. G. Velinker appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee, and asked that the jewellery now remaining in the possession of the Clerk of the Crown should be made over to the Official Assignee, as the assignee of the estate of Amritlal Dayaram, an insolvent, now a convict undergoing a term of imprisonment passed on him by the Court of Sessions in connection with the Bombay Art Jewellery Company frauds, so as to enable the Official Assignee to sell the same for the benefit of the creditors, and to earn interest upon the amount of the sale-proceeds.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for the firm of Messrs. Keizer and Walter, and the Hon. Mr. T. J. Straagman for the plaintiff.

After some discussion it was directed that the jewellery should remain where it was, there being no urgent need for sale.

The hearing of the suit was fixed for the 4th in November, as Mr. Sills is proceeding to Europe shortly; Mr. Sills to furnish the plaintiff with a copy of the affidavit of documents. Other detailed orders were also passed.

A HEAVY DECREE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of the suit brought by N. J. Gamadia against Rahim Valley Mahomed and others with regard to the sale of Mukhed factory in the Nizam's territories.

The case has been reported.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,07,000, and awarded seven-eigths of the costs to the plaintiff, Mr. Navroji, from the first defendant. Mr. Hormasji N. Vakil, of the late firm of Thakoredas and Company, who held a large sum of money from Mr. Navroji, in respect of the alleged sale, was to hand it over to Mr. Novroji after deducting his costs. These costs were to be recovered by Mr. Novroji from the first defendant in the proportion specified.

POLICE COURTS.

A KUMAR'S COMPLAINT.

The case in which Mr. Chunilal D. Saraya, Managing Director of the Indian Specie Bank, stands charged at the instance of Kumar Mansur Khachar of Jasdan, with breach of trust in respect of a pair of diamond bracelets was called on for further hearing before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagaon, on Saturday afternoon.

Abdulla Khakiboy Readymoney narrated the circumstances under which the jewellery was pledged with the Bank. He also detailed the circumstances under which the jewellery was transferred by the Bank to Haji Sabu Sidick. Witness had advanced Rs. 15,000 to the complainant in 1907, but it was not true that that amount was advanced to witness by the Bank to enable him to give it to the Kumar. Witness did not pledge the bracelets in question to Noor Mahomed Cassum, but the latter had sent them to him for sale by auction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinker witness said that when the articles retained by the Bank were sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, in a public auction in 1909 Kumar Mansur was present at the sale. The auction took place in witness' office and Kumar came there. Previous to the sale a noted was received by witness from Messrs Edgelow. Gulabchand and Wadia to asking him to stop the sale. The sale fetched about Rs. 12,000, and the Bank received Rs. 5,000 as the first charge. Witness had made a statement before Mr. Lambert, solicitor, before the first notice was issued against Mr. Chunilal. The Kumar took him to Mr. Lambert promising him to pay him Rs. 30,000 due to him. Witness did not receive Rs. 4,000 as consideration for making that statement. After witness made that statement, the Kumar gave him two or four chits.

Further cross-examination was reserved.

Vincent Pereira said he had sent the bracelets with the Kumar in about 1905 or 1906.

Cross-examined, witness said it could not be in 1907 or 1908, because he left the Kumar's service in 1907. Witness had seen them twice, once when they were with Abdul Hussain. Witness had given evidence before Mr. Aston, but he did not mention having seen the bracelets in question with Abdul Hussain, because he was not asked about it. Witness was very friendly with the Kumar.

Further hearing was adjourned.

REFUSING DUTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Beare, master of the Bucknell Line steamer "Karema," charged three Singalese and eleven Malayan seamen with refusing duty on the 10th and 11th instant.

The Captain said he had to engage Indian seamen in place of the accused who refused duty, and was put to the expense of the wages of the substitutes for the two days. In addition, the present serang, tindals, and quartermasters, would have to be repatriated as Indian seamen would not serve under Malayan petty officers. The cost of sending them back to Singapore would be about Rs. 56. The only reason of their refusing duty would appear to be a desire to go home. The Singalese had not disobeyed any of his orders except that they wanted to go home.

His Worship acquitted the three Singalese, and sentenced the eleven Malayans to five weeks' imprisonment each, and to forfeit their two days' wages.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13	m 3 8	19 9
		9 27 a	25 11		2 41 a	19 1
S	14	m 9 36	25 1	14	m 3 37	18 9
		9 57 a	26 7		3 26 a	18 6
M	15	m 10 16	26 3	15	m 4 5	17 8
		10 27 a	27 1		4 7 a	18 0
TU	16	m 10 54	27 3	16	m 4 33	16 9
		10 57 a	27 6		4 46 a	17 7
W	17	m 11 31	28 2	17	m 5 1	15 10
		11 28 a	27 9		5 23 a	17 6
TH	18	m 0 9	28 8	18	m 5 31	15 1
					5 59 a	17 8
F	19	m 0 1	27 9	19	m 6 3	14 8
		0 48 a	18 11		6 35 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 13	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 24m	Sunset	6h 56m
" 14	(Sunday)	"	6h 23m	"	6h 56m
" 15	(Monday)	"	6h 22m	"	6h 56m
" 16	(Tuesday)	"	6h 21m	"	6h 56m
" 17	(Wednesday)	"	6h 21m	"	6h 57m
" 18	(Thursday)	"	6h 20m	"	6h 57m
" 19	(Friday)	"	6h 19m	"	6h 57m

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, April 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU
The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 85 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 13.

The weather has been dry nearly everywhere. An indefinite disturbance is affecting Baluchistan, and cloud has spread over the greater part of West India. The temperature is well above normal in the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

The forecast shows some rainfall in North-east India and Baluchistan. Dry weather elsewhere.

SIMLA, April 14.

Numerous showers are reported from Assam and Bengal. Light rain has fallen in North-East Baluchistan, where the weather remains disturbed. The principal amounts are:—Cherrapunji reports two inches, Silchar and Burdwan one, and Mymensingh three. Temperature has risen further in North-West India.

The forecast shows continued rainfall probable in North-East India, dust and thunderstorms may occur in North-West, and some rain in the South Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 13th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature both maximum and minimum is slightly above the average.

The United Provinces.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the south-east, but skies are clear in the north. Humidity is slightly below the average in the southern half of the division. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputna.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature is in excess at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Gujarat and West Central India; the minimum is also above the average at Neemuch and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Akola; night temperature is above the average at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies still remain lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above the average at Malegaon and Ahmednagar; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0·54" of rain associated with a thunderstorm. Skies are heavily clouded in south Rajputana and West Central India, and light to moderate cloud has spread over the greater portion of the reporting area. Conditions are slightly unsettled to the north of latitude 28°

A few thunderstorms are likely in the south Bombay Deccan and west Central Provinces and possibly in south Rajputana.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE EDUCATED WOMAN ON THE PRAIRIE.

An excellent abstract idea is often expressed that the surplus feminine population of these islands writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," ought to be transferred to our great dependencies where woman, the home-maker, is so much needed. But before this excellent abstract idea is too enthusiastically put into practice, it may be as well to understand all it means to those it is intended to benefit. Our surplus feminine population seems mainly in the middle classes, and consists of those women to whom refinement and culture are very dear. It is said that no bride in Saskatchewan has ever entered a perfect house, because when a man marries he invariably builds a new dwelling for his wife, a matter of a few weeks on the prairie. One bride, who went out last year, as the staircase was unfinished, mounted to her bedroom by a ladder at the window. The joiners were still in the lower rooms, and she had to do all her cooking in a little lean-to sheanty. She had no assistance, for her husband and two hired men were working at the high pressure on the land, and a "help" is a rare and expensive treasure.

THE MAKESHIFT.

The Canadian housewife soon learns the value of the makeshift. When she has no yeast, she uses sugar dissolved for a few days in water until it bubbles to leaven her bread, lard instead of suet in puddings, and in the case of this young wife the household had been entirely without milk (except tinned) until a cow was bought after her arrival, and her first batter was churned in a bucket with a whisk. Living is expensive in Canada, fresh meat in particular is a costly item on the prairie, and its substitutes are salt pork, eggs, and tinned meats, while beans often take the place of potatoes. The meals are three in number, and tea, the staple beverage of the Empire, is drunk at all. The housewife is kept busy, for, besides her indoor work, she may have calves and chickens to feed, an incubator to manage, and even be foolish enough to add a flower garden to her labours. She cures bacon, and preserves and bottles fruit, and has little leisure for reading or high thinking. Threshing-time is her nightmare. The threshers, spoilt children during the brief season when all the world wants them, receiving sometimes two and a half dollars a day in wages naturally go first to the places where they are best fed. In spite of the cost, they insist on fresh meat at every meal. Perhaps a household has thirty-seven men, who sleep in a large van with shelves, to board for a fortnight or longer if bad weather interrupts work. Breakfast must be on the table before six o'clock, beef and potatoes stewed fruit and porridge and it may be 10 p.m. before the day's labours are over. One woman suggested potatoes boiled in their jackets in order to save the incessant peeling, but her husband was afraid the place might get a bad name for another year if the man imagined not enough trouble was being taken over them. A man may be told off to washup, but husband and wife are naturally anxious to save expense, and a delay in the threshing may make a difference of several hundred dollars to them.

LONELINESS.

The worst feature of the pioneer woman's lot is its loneliness. During the summer rush, her husband and his men are working fourteen to fifeen hours a day (three-quarters of an hour being deducted therefrom for hurried meals, some out of doors), and she is alone in the shack. The praire is unfenced, and on one occasion four of the horses strayed away from a ranch, and the farmer was searching for them for three and a half days, while his wife with her seven weeks' old baby remained in much anxiety at home. It needs some nerve to be left in the solitude of the praire, even when it is alleviated by the society of hired men. Most of the shopping is done by the men on account of the trouble of "following the trail" over the prairie. The women hardly walk at all, and even to drive is exciting, especially at the time of the thaw, when the team in the democrat or buggy may flounder into a water hole. After "freeze-up," when they have more leisure, the excessive cold often keeps the women indoors for weeks together, and they miss the society of other women, the gossip and little social amenities that rejoice the sex. Male visitors drop in constantly, to join a meal, and to pass the evening in cards and music. In winter, breakfast is at 11 a.m., and bed-time in the small hours. The heating apparatus cools down when the family is asleep, as it seems wise to pass the coldest hours of the day with the shack fairly warmed or under the bed-clothes. The pioneer woman needs grit and adaptability, and a good courage to face the disappointments and deprivations of farming by the side of her husband and perhaps above all to repress the yearnings for the beauty and graces of civilisation, for something beyond the monotonous labour which frequently falls to the lot of the emigrant.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

INTRODUCTION OF COAL GAS.

In the "Journal de l'Empire" ("Journal des Debats") on March 25, 1812, the following dispatch was published from London, bearing date exactly a week earlier:—M. Henry Marshall, at Newcastle has contrived an apparatus by means of which he has made a lighting for workshops by gas hydrogene carbon from coal. The gas is conducted into different rooms through pipes made of brown paper. To these pipes are attached brackets with a stop cock, by means of which the gas is enabled to pass into a burner, which is lighted with a taper. It burns with three flames, forming a sort of fleur-de-lis. Each workman can, at will, raise or depress the light according to his requirements.

A SCIENTIST MINISTER.

It is interesting to note in this respect that just nine years earlier a young minister, who was destined to lead one of the greatest religious movements that the world has yet seen, was ordained to the little parish of Kilmany, in Fifeshire, about nine miles from St. Andrews. Not only was Thomas Chalmers—for he was the young minister—a theologian, he was a scientist far in advance of his age. The manse was either built for him or restored, but, in any case, he decided to have pipes put into the walls to bring in the gas when its use became general. Chalmers' stay at Kilmany was brief, for he became Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh, and he never set up, as was his intention, his own apparatus for making gas. Gas has not reached Kilmany to this day, but in the dining-room ceiling at the manse can be seen the end of the pipe as it was put down under Chalmers' direction.

DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN SEXES.

A German economist, Herr Gulischambarof, has recently made some calculations concerning the population of the world, and he arrives at the conclusion that there are 1,700,000,000 souls. From the point of view of sex he possesses some data concerning 1,038,000,000 and he finds that of these 521,700,000 are males and 516,300,000 are females, consequently on the aggregate, the professor concludes, there are 990 females for every thousand men. Herr Gulischambarof finds the same distribution beyond Europe. In Africa, women preponderate, and the ratio is greater than that of Europe for in the black continent there are 1,045 females for every thousand men compared with 1,027 women to the same number in Europe.

WOMEN IN THE MINORITY.

In the three other divisions of the world, women are in the minority. In America, they count for every thousand men 964 women; in Asia 961, and in Australia 937. In Africa that part where the women population is greatest is Uganda, where for a thousand men they count no fewer than 1,467 women. The female population shows weakness in the Western and North-Western States of the American Republic, British Columbia, and Eastern Australia. The greatest paucity of women is to be found in Alaska and the Malay States, where for 1,000 men we find only 391 and 389 women respectively.

SMELL OF AQUATIC ANIMALS.

Dr. Doflein, a physiologist, publishes in a German review some interesting particulars concerning the olfactory sense in certain aquatic animals. For the most part, he says, physiologists admit that the perception of smell with aquatic animals does not necessitate any special organs, the olfactory being combined with the gustatory. But with many aquatic animals one finds particular organs in the same place where are organs olfactory in similar terrestrial species. Dr. Doflein admits that when an aquatic animal presents both organs they have different functions; one serves for gustation and the other for olfaction. Dr. Doflein observes in particular that some decapodes of the cenobita family of warm countries which adapt themselves to terrestrial conditions, are often found far from the water in search of food, either vegetable or animal. They are attracted by the fruit of the pandanus, which has a pronounced smell, and roasted cocoanut. As this characteristic is noticeable at night also, it is clear to the doctor that they are directed by smell rather than by sight. During their march their antennæ move in a characteristic fashion, and says the doctor, they are thus examining the chemical properties in their mist.

A SECOND INSTANCE.

Among marine decapodes the antennæ are exercised in the same manner for the perception by chemical excitation. Although it is evident that their object is the same, the formation of the antennæ is not identical in the animal aquatic and the animal terrestrial. He also says that with the cenobites which can adapt themselves to terrestrial life the olfactory organ is modified in a particular way. It is less delicate, and its appearance generally recalls more that of insects than of its own species aquatic in the crustacean decapode family.

PAST AND PRESENT.

In the entrance-hall of the new buildings of the Meteorological Office have been placed three bronze plaques, photographs of which may be seen in "Symon's Meteorological Magazine." The first takes us back to the days of Admiral Fitzroy. It will be remembered that this gallant sailor, our first Official Meteorologist, commanded the "Beagle" in her voyage round the world from 1831 to 1836 Fitzroy's character, says Darwin, was a singular one, with very many noble features; "he was devoted to his duty, generous to a fault, bold, determined, and indomitably energetic, and an ardent friend to all under his sway." He was selected to preside over the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade from 1854 to 1865, and was the first to issue forecasts of the weather. The second of the plaques bears the head of Lieutenant-General Sabine and of Dr. R. H. Scott, representing the Meteorological Committee of the Royal Society responsible for the Meteorological Office from 1867 to 1877. Dr. Scott, we are glad to think, is still with us. The third is devoted to the Meteorological Council, with portraits of H. J. S. Smith, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, the greatest disciple of Gauss, and of Sir Richard Strachey, his successor, a notable member of a noteworthy family

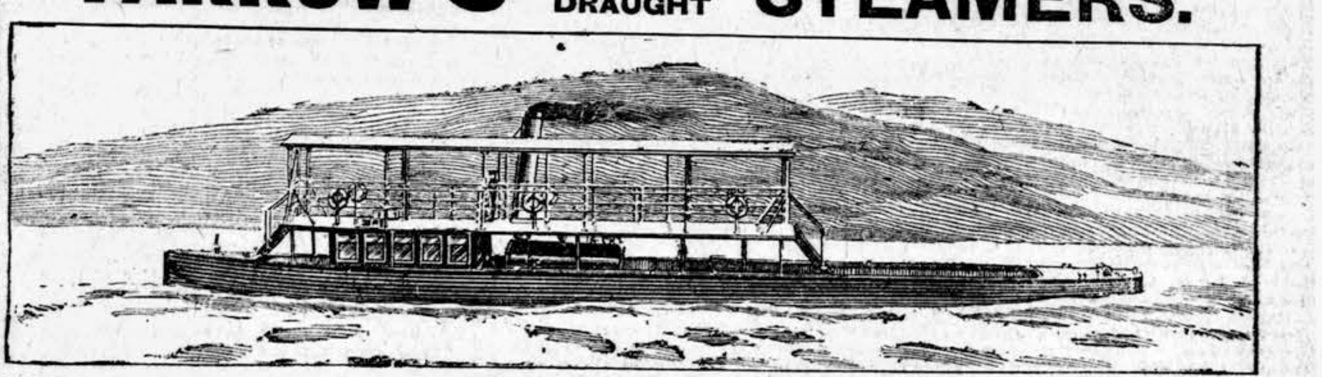
BRITAIN MAKES UP LEEWAY.

But it was not until 1900 that Britain had the opportunity of making up the leeway she had lost, while other nations had been advancing in this branch of science. What one would have thought the obvious step was taken in that year. To deal with the problems of hydro-mechanics, aerodynamics, and thermo-dynamics, a physicist is required. An ideal choice was made in the person of Dr. W. N. Shaw, and it was not long before the experience of twenty years of work in the famous Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge began to make itself felt. In 1905, he was made Director, and his position as President of the Permanent International Meteorological Committee sufficiently indicates the place that Britain has attained under his guidance. The discussion of the craft of the weather-forecaster has until now been found in the main in works written in other than the English tongue. This reproach has now been removed. Dr. Shaw's ten years of experience of the difficulties that beset the maker of the daily forecast leads him to conclude that it is quite possible that in the future it may be found possible to anticipate correctly the weather for the month or the season. At the present moment the number of those to whom, in their pursuits of life the daily forecasts are of value, and the number whose interests in them is rather of the purely intellectual order, is rapidly increasing. For the benefit of all concerned he has written a volume in which no aspect is neglected, and which easily takes the first place in importance in the literature of the subject.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

C & B POTTED MEATS.
15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.
Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.
ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.
AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H.M. THE KING.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS.

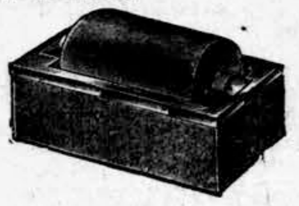


YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.
For particulars apply to:—
YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

STERLING SILVER
NOVELTIES.

Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

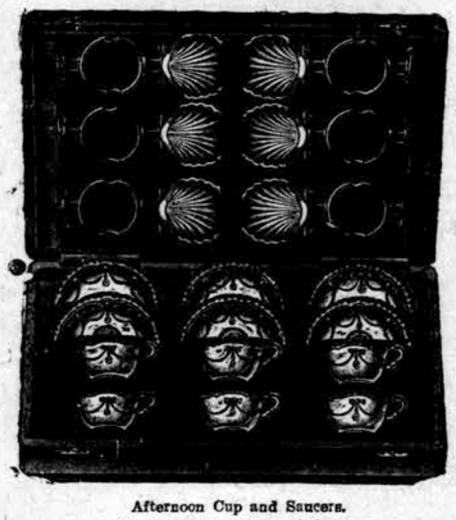
Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.



Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¼ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

Make your own Cigarette
A.G.
CIGARETTE PAPER
It is twice as good
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

Daimler
MOTOR CARS.
His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.
Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

The Food Consumptives Need

TO BUILD
THEM UP

'Kepler' Solution
(Trade Mark)

Contains all the nourishing and vitalising elements which Nature requires to repair the wasted body and restore the vitality. Every spoonful goes to increase the weight and strength. A priceless tonic-food for persons recovering from fever, etc.

Obtainable of all Druggists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON
XZ 361 ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER' REFUSE IMITATIONS

APPOINTED BY
ROYAL WARRANT TO
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely
by
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9. CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an
ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC
in warding off the bites of
Mosquitos and Other Insects.
Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores,
and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

(LEADING MOTOR HOUSE OF ASIA.)
HEAD OFFICE:—YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
OUR DEPOT AT THE DELHI DURBAR
Will be opened on the 10th Instant.

NOTE THE ADDRESS:—ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES, DELHI.

Where an Enormous Stock of PETROL, OIL, GREASE, TYRES; TUBES, and a Host of other Accessories necessary for a Motorist as also Motor Cars on Hire by the day, week or month will be obtainable at Right Prices.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
DELHI DURBAR DEPOT, ALIPORE ROAD, CIVIL LINES.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be readically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 5 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil fo 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs 6-4
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, [illegible] for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment: Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 yours Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementiond medicines there are several other superior medicines of differen tprices fo r complaints mentioned above and also for severa lother complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail, I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1908.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the
SOLE AGENTS.
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence,** to **young women, children** and the **aged.** Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in *Pondichéry.*

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE
RIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents [illegible] Roos' Medicines.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL
MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR

Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and **strengthens,** the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for **ladies'** and **children's hair.** It closely resembles the **natural oil** in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. **Golden colour** for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, Is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

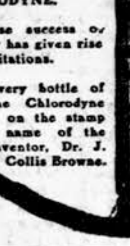
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING
MEDICAL TESTIMONY
WITH EACH
BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England:
1/1½, 2/9, 4/6

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES:
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.**

RESTORES THE WEAK;
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA **HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

The Unrivalled Killer!
Fatal to insect life—harmless to everything else. Sold in tins and bottles only, but be sure you get—
KEATING'S
POWDER
Kills Fleas, Flies, Bugs, Beetles, etc.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co, 60 Fenchurch Street, London E. C